THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER].

VOL. XLII.] SATURDAY, 19 JULY, 1834. [NO. 2354.

SEALED Tenders (post paid) will be received by the Paymaster of the 4th Light Dragoons, until the 5th Proximo, for a Bill or Bills upon Messrs. HOPKINSON, BARTON and KNYVETT, Regent Street, London. Amount £190, or thereabouts, at 20 days after sight. The Bidding to be in Poona Rupees, and for sums not less than £50.

Kirkee, 11th July, 1834.

WILL BE PUBLISHED IN AUGUST BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A Lithographic drawing of the Portrait of the HONORABLE MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, by E. DALTON, Portrait and miniature Painter.

Persons desirous of becoming subscribers to the same are requested to send their applications to the Gazette Office, addressed to Mr. DALTON, or to his residence Mazagon Hill, with the number of copies they require.

[illegible] RUPEES PER COPY.

[illegible]s there will be but a limited number of copies struck off early applications would be desirable. *July 18th*, 1834.

MEEYAJEE AHMUDBHOY, most respectfully begs to acquaint his customers tha he has received a small commission of toods from England, by the Ship Uptong Castle, comprising Richly worked Muslin and Lace collars, both double and single, of the newest fashion, and Malvena for the neck, richly worked frocks of Infant bodies, and ditto short Frocks. Scotch Cambric, colored, bordered and Ladies Pocket handkerchiefs, superfine real Welch Flannel, and Gauze ditto, Gentlemen's richly figured silk for Waistcoats, and new fashioned colored Satin plaid for Gentlemen's Trowsers, &c. &c. Superfine white Russia Duck for ditto, Children's Toys of different kinds, Baudana Silk P[illegible] Handkerchiefs, and colored Silk Cravat[illegible] new fashion, Silk Stocks.

Bombay, 18th July, 1834.

SALE by public Auction.—On Monday, the 28th inst. Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at his residence, the "Shrubberry" on the Breach-Candy Road, The Household Furniture and Property of *Lieutenant Colonel Manson* C.' B., consisting of Plate, Plated ware, Glass and Porcelain, Dining, Breakfast, Card and Sofa Tables, Couches, Chairs, an Ottoman, Argand Hanging Lamps, Table ditto, Vase Lamps, Wallshades, shell Cabinets, a grand Piano Forte, in full tone, by Broadwood, a variety of Prints, Bed Room and Dressing Room, Furniture, a first rate 8 day Bracket clock, a small collection of valuable Books, a *Musieal* Box on large scale, and numerous other articles. particulars of which will be set forth in Catalogues to be published, on Friday, the 25th Inst. from which day until the day of sale the property will be on view. At 1 P. M. will be put up a neat London built Barouche and Harness, a close chariot, and a pair of Carriage Horses.

SALE by public Auction, on Monday, the 4th August, 1834, Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO., will submit for sale by public auction at his Residence "*Randal* Lodge" below the Centre hill Flag Staff, a portion of the household Furniture, Plate, Glassware, Porcelain of other property belonging to *Major Dunsterville*. Further particulars will hereafter appear and Catalogues be published.

Nesbit Lane, July 19th, 1834.

THIS day, Saturday, the 19th Inst. at Noon, Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO., will sell by public auction at their Rooms, about 150 Prime York Hams and a few sides of Prime Bacon, also a few Boxes of Fresh Bloom Raisins, and 20 Hhds. of Hodgson's Pale Ale, recently imported.

Nesbit Lane, 19th July, 1834.

NOTICE.—On Tuesday, the 5th of August, At 4. 30 P. M. Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co., will submit for sale by Public Auction, (unless previously disposed of by Private contract,) The Dwelling House and Grounds, situated on the Road, leading to Malabar Hill the property of, (and now occupied by) Colonel *Goodfellow* chief Engineer, a Plan of the ground and Premises may be inspected at the offiee of Messrs. F., B., and Co. where further particulars may be known.

TERMS OF SALE.

The Lot to be knocked down to the highest bidder, who shall pay 15 per cent. of the purchase money at that time; and the residue on or before the 1st January, 1835, when the property will be fully made over to him. The present proprietor reserving to himself the right of residing in the House, until that date, he paying suitable rent, and keeping the premises in repair?

Nesbit Lane, 19th July, 1834.

FOR SALE—The 9th Volume of the Library of Romance, containing "The Dark Lady of Doona."

Apply to Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and CO.

FOR SALE—A Handsome new double bodied Phaeton with Shifting Seats, moveable Hood, painted olive green, lined with drabcloth and trimmings, with Mail Coach Axles, Lamps, Pole and Shafts complete, accompanied by a set of very superior Harness suitable for one or two Horses, with covered Furniture and "Pad Clothes" to match the lining of the Phaeton. Apply to Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co. at whose rooms the vehicle may be seen; where also is for sale, at prime cost, a capital set of chariot Harness Town made, brown leather and brass mountings.

MESSRS. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO., will expose to view at their Commission Room, on Monday next, the 21st Inst., a variety of Elegant Ladies Coloured Muslin Gown Pieces of the latest fashions and of superior Texture.

Nesbit Lane, 19th July, 1834.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co, will, on Monday, the 28th inst., at 4 | 30 P. M. sell by Public Auction, without reserve, (unless previously disposed of by private contract) the following Houses, and Premises, viz.

A HOUSE and PREMISES, situate without the Town walls of Bombay, in a Street called Dhunjee Dongeereeah's Row, assessed as No. 52 of the said Row, and formerly occupied by EDULJEE CURSETJEE, Khambattah.

A HOUSE, with the Pieces or Parcels of Land, on which the same is erected and situate without the Town walls of Bombay in the Bendy Bazaar Road, (opposite to the late Byramjee Cawasjee's Stable) being No. 198 of the said Road. The Title Deeds, may be inspected and further particulars made known, on application to Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO.

TERMS OF SALE.—25 per cent of the purchase money to be paid on the Lot or Lots being knocked down and the residue, within three days after the sale has taken place.

SALE by Auction, BECK, and Co., on Tuesday next, 22d inst., will sell off by Public Outcry, chiefly without limit, the undermentioned goods, viz. Sundry Sadlery, consisting of Racing, Hunting and side Saddles. spare Head Stalls, Girths, Stirrup Leathers, Buggy and Riding whips, Curry Combs and Brushes, &c Cochin Wax Candles, in ½ maund Lots, Gentlemen's and Children's woollen and cotton half Hose, China Camphorwood Trunks of sizes, Fresh Bengal Table Cloths and Towels, Welch Flannels, Soft Blankets of sizes, an extensive variety of piece, goods comprising Russia and cotton Duck, Irish Linnen, Table Covers of sorts, Waistcoating, &c. Pewter Teapots, Gun Locks, Sundry Plated Glass and Queen's Ware, the remains of an Invoice of Books, comprising chiefly Pocket Bibles and Prayer Books, Fenelon's Pious thoughts and reflections, Denham's Travels in Africa Vocal Anthology &c. Sundry Wines, Beer and Liquors, various useful Household Furniture, and at 1 P. M. any vehicles, Horses and other Cattle that may appear.

Forbes Street, 19th July, 1834.

FRENCH WINES.

BECK AND CO. anxious to establish a reputation for French wines, commissioned last yaar from an eminent House, at Bordeaux a few cases of the following kinds which they have first received per L'Oriental, and have every reason to believe are of first rate quality, viz.

Leoville St. Julien of the vintage of		1826
Rauzan Mrgaux	"	1827
Do. do	"	1831
Chateau Lafitte	"	1828
Haut Sauterne	"	1825

N. B. For any of the above wines BECK AND CO., will be happy to execute any orders at a trifling commission on the prime cost, and charges l'argent payable on delivery of the goods.

Forbes Street, 19th July, 1834.

ALEXANDER'S EAST INDIA MAGAZINE.

THE February and March numbers of the above liberal Journal may be had on application to BECK AND CO., Agents for the Proprietors.

Forbes Street, 16th July, 1834.

FOR Sale, at the Godowns of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and CO.—Pale Sherry in butt, from W. HARPFR, London..... Rs. 450
Do.....hhd.....do..... 250
Do. in bottle, 6 and 3 dozen, each..... 20
Old Port.....do.....each..... 16
Sherry from WALKER and CO..... 16
Superior old Madeira, from Messrs. MURDOCH, YUILLE and CO. in butt, imported in 1830..... 450
Do..... do....in hhd..... 250
Sercial, in quarter cask..... 200

FOR sale at the Godowns of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and CO.—Superior Gin from the well known house of Messrs. GRAHAM AND CO., of Rotterdam *ex Euphrates*, in cases of 1 dozen, at Rs. 18 per dozen.

Rampart Row, 19th July, 1834.

SALE by Auction on Tuesday next, the 22nd July. YATES, and Co. will sell by public Auction, an extensive Invoice of stores lately imported comprizing 100 fine York Hams, Stilton, Pine, Cheshire, Chedder, and Berkely Cheese, Raspberry Jam, Red Currant do. Black do. Jellies in great variety, 50 cases of prime Pikles, Walnut and Mushroom Kestup Reading Sauce, John Bull, and Anchovy, French Olives, Durham Mustard in ¼, ½ and 1lb. bottles, 50 Jars Red herrings, Macaroni and Vermicelli, Bottled frints, Cotton, and Silk Umbrellas, 200 Native Turbands and a variety of other goods.

AT 1 P. M.

A Grey Horse, a Chesnut poney and any other Cattle or Carriages that may offer.

YATES AND CO., have received for sale several days, a number of Canaries, Normandy Pippins, and a large selection of children's toys, Pink and White Champaign, &c. &c.

Meadows Street, 19th July, 1834.

ON Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES and Co. a few butts of Sherry, from Messrs. Ruskin, Telford and Co. per Triumph, from London, at Rs. 650 per butt, for cash.

Bombay, 19th July, 1834.

A FEW cases of finely flavored Claret, and Sauterne, from Mr. J. EXSHAW, of Bordeaux, just imported per "Oriental," are for sale at the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES AND CO., at the undermentioned prices, viz.
Lafitte, in three dozen cases, Rs. 66 each.
Leoville, in three dozen cases, „ 42 do.
Sauterne, in three dozen cases, „ 42 do.

Bombay, 19th July, 1834.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of Mr. GREY, the following Wines and Spirits of superior quality, from Messrs. JAS. COCKBURN AND CO. of London.:—

Pale Sherry in quarts at	22	Rs.	per doz.
Ditto in pints "	12	"	"
Brown Sherry in quarts "	22	"	"
2nd Growth Claret "	20	"	"
Ditto ditto, in pints "	11	"	"
Old Madeira in quarts "	21	"	"
Bucellas "	18	"	"
Hock "	18	"	"
Cognac Brandy "	15	"	"
Old Pale Brandy "	18	"	"
Whiskey "	18	"	"
Ditto in pints "	10	"	"
Old Rum " quarts "	14	"	"
Geneva " "	12	"	"

Bombay, 19th July, 1834.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of [illegible] GREY, a fresh batch of JAS. COCKBURN AND CO'S. Superior Port Wine in quarts..... at 24 Rs. per dozen.
Ditto in pints..... at 13 " "
Also, John Smith's Claret in quarts, Rs. 15. do.

Bombay, 19th July, 1834.

GRUAUD LA ROSE CLARET.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER and Co., superior "Gruaud La Rose Claret," in one dozen cases, lately imported direct from the Proprietors, at 20 Rs. per dozen. Cash.

Bombay, 19th July, 1834,

DESTOURNEL, CO'S CLARET.

THE undersigned have just received, *ex-Oriental* from *Bordeaux*, a fresh supply of this highly esteemed Claret, direct from the Proprietor,

To be had at their Godowns in cases of 6, 3, 1½ and 1 dozen, at 25 Rupees per dozen.

ADAM, SKINNER AND CO.

Dady's Buildings, 19th July, 1834.

ON sale, at the Godowns of Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO., the following Wines of superior quality, from Messrs. TODD and BOSANQUET:—

Claret 2d growth.....	Rs. 25	per doz.
Pale Sherry.....	" 26	per doz.
Ditto, in pints.....	" 14	per doz.

R. and Co. will register all orders for the above Wines to be supplied whenever the stock may be expended, from the first shipments they may receive, and will forward to TODD and BOSANQUET orders for annual supplies of the above and other Wines for Individuals and Regimental Messes. The Shipping prices of all T. and B's. Wines may be known on application to R. and Co. who will receive payment on the arrival of the orders in Bombay.

FOR sale at the Godowns of Messrs REMINGTON AND CO., superior *Phelan's* highly flavoured *Claret*, at Rs. 20 per dozen, in cases of 3 dozen each.

Also Champaigne in Basket of 1 dozen at Rs. 45 each.

Bombay, 19th July, 1834.

ON Sale at DIROM, CARTER AND CO'S. Godowns,

Hodgson's Beer, bottled in September, Rs. 6 per dozen.

Sherry in wood, Rs. 350 at 650 per butt.

Do. in bottle, Rs. 14 at 20 per dozen.

Madeira in wood, from Blackburn and Co. 600 per pipe.

Brandy Rs. 3 per gallon.

19th July, 1834.

IND AND SMITH'S BEER.

FOR sale at the Godowns of Mr. GREY, a small quantity, of the above Beer of very superior quality, at 45 Rupees per Hogshead. *Ash Lane, 19th July*, 1834.

MR. C. GUINAND begs to inform the public that he has an assortment of Liqueurs such as, Anisette, Noyeaux, &c. on sale at HORMAJEE ARDASEER, and Co's. Appollo Street; C. G. trusts that their quality, with the very low prices at which they are sold, will obtain for him the support of the public.

MATHIES AND BARRON beg to intimate that they have just received, a fresh supply of McCABE'S Watches, Gold, and Silver, together with a choice assortment of fashionable Jewellery from a first rate London House.

Bombay, 19th July, 1834.

DAVID FIZPATRICK in charge of the circulating Library, Nesbit lane, begs to solicit the attention of sportsmen to the following practical books on sporting subjects, Breeding and management of Live Stock, Veterinary practice, &c imported per the Upton Castle.

1. Johnson's Sportsman's Cyclopedea or Dictionary, elegantly printed on fine paper, illustrated with numerous highly finished and emblematical engravings, executed in the most characteristic style of excellence by the first artists 8vo..... Rupees 25
1. The Horse, with a Teatise on draught; and a copious Index, published under the superintendence of the society of useful knowledge, with numerous Woodcuts..... 8½
1. Blane's outlines of the Veterinary Art, illustrated by Surgical and Anatomical plates, 1832... 18
1. Dater's every man his own Farrier, containing the causes, symptoms and most approved methods of cure of the diseases of Horses and Dogs, 26th Edn. 1833..... 6
3. White's Farriery, Vol. 1st, Compendium of the Veterinary Art. 15th Edn. 1829. Vol. 2d and 3d, Treatise on Veterinary medicine, 6th and 8th Editions, 1831 and 1830..... 18
1. Hodgson on the Art of preserving and defending the feet of the Horse &c. 1824 sewed..... 3
1. Beckford's thoughts on Hunting, in a series of familiar letters to a friend..... 12
1. The sportsman, 2d hand. 1814..... 3
3. Thomas' shooters guide, or complete sportsman's companion, 2nd hand 1820. Bds..... 7
1. Gibbon on Horsemanship; touching the art of management, Riding, and breaking in Horses systematically with engravings..... 6

ADVERTISEMENT.

RUTTONJEE HOMJEE, No. 9, Forbes Street, has to inform the public in general, that he has just purchased from the French Ship *Le Oriental*, from Bordeaux, a Choice Assortment of Childrens Toys and also bronzed Hanging Moon Lamps, bronzed Inkstands, &c. &c.

Bombay, 18th July, 1834.

ADVERTISEMENT.

RUTTONJEE CURSETJEE, has the pleasure to announce to his constituents and the public, that he has purchased part of the Investments brought out by the Ship *Charles Grant*, Captain Hyde, and *Anna Robertson*, Captain Nairne, the particulars of which he begs to annex.

A few Butts and Hogsheads of Hodgson's Best Beer of October brewing, excellent Hock, Sherry and Port wine in Pint, and Hams and Cheeses, from Thomas Wyatt and Co., viz. Pine Berkley, Chidder, Stilton and Gloucester Cheeses, also Oilman's stores, consisting of Pickles and Sauces of sorts, Salted Salmon in Jars, Red and Salted Herrings; Grocery from Thomas Finnis, viz. Muscatel Raisins, Currants Imperial Plums, new Normandy Pippins, Maccaronee, Pearl Barley, prepared Groat, Isinglass, Chocolate, Fry Cocoa, Tarnacious Food, Carraway Seed, and fine round Meal, Perfumery of every description from Smith and Nephew, also from Bristow Edmond and Co., Sadlery from Simpson and Milleroy, superfine Morrocco Leather of Drab, Green, Blue, and Red colour, Boots and Shoes from John Stunt, new Stationery of various sorts, confectionary, consisting of Jams and Jelly, Preserved Fruits for Tarts &c. also a small quantity of fresh Salmon and preserved Soup, of every description.

R. C. has received a fresh Batch of Alsop's Ale in wood by the recent arrival.

Bombay, 19th July 1834.

ADVERTISEMENT.

PESTONJEE AND MERWANJEE, have just purchased from the latest arrival, a few Hogsheads of Alsop's Beer, which they have exposed for sale, at their Shop, at moderate price.

Bombay, 19th July, 1834.

TO BE LET—A house No. 35, in Meadow Street.

One ditto, at Colabah.

Upper part of a house, No. 4, in Military Square.

Apply to CURSETEE JAMSETJEE.

LISBON WINE FOR SALE.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS, have still remaining on hand, a small quantity of superior Lisbon wine, at the following prices, viz :—

Whole pipe.....at 280 rupees,
Half ditto.....at 145 do.
Fifth ditto.....at 65 do.
In Bottles.....at 9 do. per dozen.

Bombay, 19*th July*, 1834.

ADVERTISEMENT,

NOTICE is hereby given that, I am amazed to see a letter signed "*a Zeroastrian*" which appeared in the last *Jami Jamshed* of the 7th of July.--In that letter beginning with the 7th para, the author has stated thus—"HORMASJEE MANICKJEE, Metta, who is abandoned by all, and who kept not the name of his father, how can he treat others with civility, &c. &c."

This is all wrong: there is no difference between me and my son HORMASJEE, vakelle, who lives with me; and if there be some domestic dissension between him and me, how can it be wondered at? what families are there in whom no dissensions exist. Can they be pointed out?

Under these circumstances so afflicting to me, I hope you will do me justice, and publish my contadiction.

I remain Sir, &c.

MANACKJEE MUNCHERJEE METTA.

11*th July*, 1834.

જાહેર•ખબર

ખબર•કીઆંથી•આપીએચજે

તારીખ ૭ મી•જુલાઇનાં•અંમે•જમશેદનાં પતરમો•એક•જરતોશતી•ની•શઇનું•ચરચા• પતર•છપાઇહુચે•તે•મારા•વાંચેઆમો•આવી હુચે•તેકમાં•શાતમી•રકમમો (કોરમજજી• માંણેકજી•મેકતા•કે•જેનું•કેયે•કેકાંનુ•નકી• કે•જે•પોતાનાં•બાપનો•નકી•થાએઆ•તે• બીજાનો•શું•થાશે*) એ•વગરે•કેટલાએક• નાલાએક•શબ્દનો•લખેઆચ્છે•તે• શરતાપા• ખોતાચ્છે•અને•મારે•તથા•મારા•છોકરા• કોર મજજી•વકીલને•કરી•પાંતી•ની•જુદાઇ•અને કજીઆ•નથી•મારા•ઘરમાં•મારી•સાથે•રેહેચ્છે નં•એમ•કરતાં•કોણનાં•ઘરમાં•બાપ•દીકરા વચે•બોલેહુ•થાતુ•નથી•વાશતે•તમેજનમારાં આવતાં•પતરમો•એ•કુમારી•અરજ•જકેર• ખબરમોં•નાંખી•જાકેર•કરજો•જે•શરવકોઇને એ•ખબર•જકેર•થાએ *

તારીખ ૧૧ મી•જુલાઇ•સંને ૧૮૩૪ અંગરેજી

લા૦મેતા•માંણેકજી•મંનચેરજીની• કુવા• શલામ•વાંચજો *

ADVERTISEMENT.

RUSTOMJEE MUNCHERJEE [illegible] lee, has contracted to purchase an Oart of upwards of one [illegible] wheel, together with all the trees and appurtenances, situated in Mahim Woods, within the Island of Bombay, from BOYE JOYEBOYE, widow of the late Sett MUNCHERJEE RUSTOMJEE, and daughter of the Sett SORABJEE NANABHOY, deceased, any person or persons having any claim or demand, right, title, or interest by way of Inheritance, mortgage, or otherwise, he, she, or they, are hereby required to notify the same to Mr. JAMES PATCH, Attorney for the said purchaser, within fourteen days from the date hereof, or else he, she, or they, will be precluded therefrom.—Dated this 10th day of July, 1384.

FOR WHAMPOA IN CHINA,

TO Sail with all possible Despatch, and under engagement to leave on or before the 1st August, the fast Sailing Ship "MERMAID," Burthen 600 tons, THOMAS JOHNSON, Commander. For Freight or Passage apply to WM. HAYLETT, Esq. at the office of Messrs. JANGHIER and MONACKJEE NOWROJEE, or to Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL AND CO.

Rampart Row, 18*th July*, 1834.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO CALCUTTA,

THE fine Teak ship "PALMIRA", of 600 Tons Register, Wm. LOADER, Commander. This ship sails fast, has a poop and very excellent accommodations for passengers, and carries a Surgeon. Apply to the Commander at the Office of McGREGOR EDMOND AND CO.

Bombay, 19*th July*, 1834.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON, CALLING AT THE CAPE,

THE fine Ship EARL OF ELDON, of 600 Tons, EDWARD THEAKER, commander, will sail about the 15th August.

This Ship has a Poop with elegant accommodation for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon.

Apply to Captain THEAKER, or to Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART AND CO.

Bombay, 19*th July*, 1834.

FREIGHT TO CHINA FOR OPIUM ONLY,

THE "CARNATIC," J. S. BILES, Commander. Will have quick dispatch. Apply at the Office of ADAM SKINNER AND CO.

Dady's Buildings, 19*th July*, 1834.

FOR PASSAGE AND LIGHT FREIGHT TO CALCUTTA,

THE Ship TRIUMPH, THOMAS GREEN, Commander, will sail on or before the 1st August.—Apply at the office of Messrs. REMINGTON and Co.

Bombay, 19*th July*, 1834.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL,

THE fine Ship RANGER, of 520 Tons, THOMAS SMITH, commander. This Ship has a Poop with excellent accommodation for Passengers, and will be dispatched about 15th August.

Apply to Captain SMITH on board, or to Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART AND CO.

Bombay, 19*th July*, 1834.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 8*th July*, 1834.

No 306.—The undermentioned gentlemen are admitted to the service, in conformity with their respective appointments by the Honorable the Court of Directors, as cadets of infantry, and as an assistant surgeon on this establishment. Mr. Halkett is promoted to ensign, leaving the dates of their commissions for future adjustment.

The rank of Mr. LeGeyt, having been previously received from the Honorable the Court of Directors, he was promoted to ensign, and posted to the 5th regiment native infantry, in general orders of the 26th ultimo:—

Infantry.

Date of arrival at Bombay

Mr. Charles Halkett ....28th June 1834.
Mr. Robert Cairnes LeGeyt ... .29th do. do.

Medical establishment.

Mr. Samuel Price Prichard.....28th do. do.

The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors:—

Captain R. Blood, 11th regiment native infantry. Date of arrival at Bombay, 28th June 1834.
Lieut. C. H. Boye, artillery, do do.
Lieut. N. Strong, European regiment. do. 29th do. do

No. 307.—The unexpired portion of the leave to the Cape of Good Hope, granted to lieutenant T. B. Hamilton, of the 1st regiment light cavalry, under date the 16th August 1833, is cancelled from the 24th ultimo, the date of that officer's return to this presidency.

No. 308.—The following temporary arrangement is confirmed:—

Captain J. W. Watson, to assume command of the artillery in the northern division of the army, from the period of lieutenant colonel White's departure, till the arrival of major Schuler, vizt. from the 22nd April to the 26th May 1834.

No. 309.—Lieutenant colonel W. G. White of the invalid establishment, is permitted to retire from the service, on the pension of his rank, from the date of his embarkation for Europe.

No. 310.—The leave to the Cape of Good Hope, granted to major C. B. James, deputy commissary general, under date 14th December 1832, for the benefit of his health, is extended until the 31st December next, on the same account.

Bombay Castle, 10*th July*, 1834.

No. 311—The undermentioned gentlemen are admitted to the service, in conformity with their respective appointments by the Honorable the Court of Directors, as cadets of artillery, engineers, and infantry, on this establishment. The cadets for the artillery and engineers are promoted to 2nd lieutenants, and for the infantry to ensign, leaving the dates of their commissions for future adjustment.

Artillery.

Mr. William Hodgson.—Date of arrival at Bombay, 2nd July 1834.

Engineers.

Mr. William John Western. Date of arrival at Bombay, 2nd. 1834.
Mr. John Adee Curtis. do. do.

Infantry.

Mr. Robert Ross Moore.— Date of arrival at Bombay 2nd July 1834

The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty, without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors:

Capt. P. Sanderson, of the 15th regt. N. I.—Date of arrival at Bombay, 2nd July 1834.
A. P. Hockin, of the left wing European regt.—Do do.
T. Donnelly, of the 1st gr. regt. N. I.—do. do.
G. J. Mant, of the 19th regt. M. I.—do. do.
W. Coghlan, of the regt. of artillery.—
Lieut. J. Hale, of the 22nd regt. N. I—do. do.
F. Westbrook, of the 18th regt. N. I.—do do.

No. 312.—Lieutenant J. E. Parsons, of the 11th regiment native infantry, a cadet of the season 1819, is promoted to the brevet rank of captain, from the 4th instant.

Bombay Castle, 14*th July*, 1834.

No. 313.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the following extracts from letters from the Honorable the Court of Directors, be published in general orders:—

Letter dated the 6th of March 1834. (*No.* 17.)

1. We have permitted lieutenant N. Strong, to return to his duty on your establishment, by the "Palmira."

2. Lieutenant colonel C. Garraway, belonging to your establishment, has been permitted to remain six months longer in this country.

Letter dated the 6th of March 1834. (*No.* 19)

1. Captain J. Donnelly, belonging to your establishment, has taken his departure for your presidency, by the ship "Upton Castle"

2. This officer obtained our permission in the month of September last to defer his departure until the sailing of the "Upton Castle" in October, but that ship having been long detained in the Channel by contrary winds, and an accident which befel her at sea, we are of opinion, that if without any avoidable delay hereafter on his part, captain Donnelly should fail to arrive at Bombay by the 3rd August next, his absence beyond the prescribed period of five years' will have been occasioned by "inevitable accident", within the meaning of the 33d Geo. 3rd, Chap. 52 Sec. 70, and you will accordingly in the case supposed, readmit him to the service under the provision of the act before mentioned.

3. This resolution has received the aporobation of the board of commissioners for the affairs of India, agreeably to the provisions of the said act.

Letter dated 12*th March* 1834. (*No.* 30.)

1. We have permitted the undermentioned officers to return to their duty, on your establishment:—

Captain B. Justice.
Lieutenant J. Holmes, by the "Carnatic."
Veterinary surgeon Robert Walters.

2. We have permitted major J. Nutt, late of the engineers, on your establishment, to retire from the service. His retirement takes effect from the 3rd July 1832.

Letter dated 10*th March* 1834. (*No.* 21.)

1. The undermentioned officers belonging to your establishment have been permitted to remain in this country for the further periods stated against their respective names:—

Lieutenant colonel R W. Fleming, six months
Major John Clunes, until May next

2. We have permitted lieutenant R. Lambert, of the Madras establishment, to return to his duty viâ your presidency. This officer has been informed that his pay will commence only from the period of his joining his regiment or reaching the presidency to which he belongs.

No. 314.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased, by a resolution passed in the marine department, under date the 12th instant, to direct. that assistant surgeon W Jardine, be placed at the disposal of the superintendent of the Indian navy, for the purpose of relieving assistant surgeon W. R. Williams, from that branch of the service.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
C. NORRIS, *Chief Sec.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.
REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 12*th July*, 1834.

Mr. J. W. Jackson, sub-collector of Broach, having returned from the Cape of Good Hope, will proceed to Broach, and resume charge of the sub-collectorate.

Bombay Castle, 14*th July* 1834

Mr. A. Elphinston, first assistant to the principal collector of Poona, is to be deputy to Indapoor, and placed in permanent charge of the pergunnahs of Indapoor and Poorbundhur.

Mr. C. Prescott, first assistant to the collector of Kaira, in charge, is allowed to proceed into the districts, on deputation, from the 1st proximo.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Gov. in Council,
C. NORRIS, *Chief Sec*

DURPUN.

The new Collector of Poona has, it appears, found cause to doubt the integrity of several of the native officers on his establishment, notwithstanding the persevering exertions of his predecessor, Major Robertson. to purify the department by expelling all dishonest persons found in it; for, we learn from natives who recently left that City, that the Mamlutdars of Bheemthuree and the Mahwul, besides other native servants, have, within the last few days, been suspended from office, preparatory to the formal investigations &c. which have been preferred against them We understand also, that Mr Baber has intimated to the Sirdars, and others of the higher classes, that unless they can produce evidence of their title to exemption from the payment of rent for the ground on which their houses are erected, the usual rent paid by every other class of the inhabitants, will be levied from them. It certainly seems but fair that, while the poor are so heavily taxed, the rich should bear their share of the public burdens; and considering the many valuable privileges the Sirdars enjoy, they cannot justly complain when called upon to pay for ground for which rent would be extracted from their poorer fellow citizens if occupied without a grant from an authority competent to remit the public demand. The measure in question has, however created a sensation amongst the parties concerned; but this, we hear' is chiefly owing to an impression that the ground rent is to be exacted *with arrears from the time of the accession of the British Government.* That any such intention is entertained we consider extremely doubtful; as it would scarcely be just to make such a demand now on people who have been allowed the free enjoyment of land acquired under a former Government, without their title being questioned for so long a period. The British Government has always taken a liberal view of cases of this nature, and we do not think it will not act with the same consideration in the present instance.

From a letter addressed by a person of rank in the Southern Mahratta Country, to a Native Gentleman of this place, who has shown it to us, we learn that some of the Jagheerdars there have heard, with consternation and sorrow, a report that the Political Agent has received orders to notify to the Jagheerdars, that no Surinjam will be hereafter continued to adopted children. From the operation of this order, which is said, to have originated with the Court of Directors, even those chiefs are not to be exempted, to whom a Proclamation of the British Government, issued during the late war, guaranteed their possessions, whether Enam, Surinjamee, or otherwise, under the rules and usages prevailing during the Paishwa's Government, if they fulfilled certain conditions specified in the Proclamation, which they did observe. Whether in the case of those Jagheerdars who received a specific assurance of that their Surinjams *would be continued to their heirs.* Whether adopted children will be recognized as such or not, the letter does not mention

COL. BALLANTINE AND MR. WILLOUGHBY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR.—In consequence of having seen in your paper of last Tuesday, the 15th instant, a communication you have thought fit to publish made to you by Mr. J. P. Willoughby, of the Bombay Civil Service, relating to myself and matters which have long since been the subject of official report to Government, I shall only observe that all the official matters therein referred to, I leave entirely with Government, and that with regard to the other parts of Mr. Willoughby's letter I have myself personally communicated with him.

I am, &c.
F. D. BALLANTINE,
Col. 8th Regt. N. I.

Bombay, 18*th July* 1834.

MEDICAL FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

SIR,—My friend MEDICUS having just favoured me with a perusal of circular No. 1 from the Medical Fund, I beg to submit the following question and remarks, as I see no chance of being employed by our Military Fund:—

Query. Suppose A. retires after 17 years' service, at 39 years of age; and B. after 31 years at 53 years of age, each on a pension of 3,000 Rupees, per annum, in what ratio ought each to contribute to the purchase of the annuity?

It would appear from the circular No. 1 from the Medical Fund, that the latter will have to pay Rs. 26,940, whereas the former will only pay a little more than Rs. 10,000. If, then, inversion is to be the order of the day, let the fund be properly designated, and be clearly understood by all; but if equalization of rights is to constitute the basis, let it be extended to all of the department, whether five years in the Board, or only 17 in the service, on the original regulations; which, in my opinion, exact sufficient from the higher grade, being about one-third more than is demanded from a surgeon of 17 years; and considering that the latter will be a clog 14 years longer to the Fund, than the former, and thereby drain the purse of 42,000 Rupees more than the unfortunate gray-headed member, I cannot see on what principle such a rule should be introduced, except it arises from a wish to mount on the top step of the ladder, when, to their cost, every one will be precipitated into the same whirlpool of loss, and then discover—when too late—that they have worked their own perdition. Remember, "He that exalteth himself, shall be humbled."

If the Board is the goal at which such racers run, let them recollect how much they sacrifice in health and comforts of life, and perhaps, when on the point of attaining it, they may be cut off like the first Israelites from Canaan, and lose all that they have subscribed; but if prudence and judgement are to influence their actions, England should be their landmark at the end of 17 years, when health and five hundred per annum are within their grasp. Civilians are allowed to remain as long as they please, and [illegible] dical men have that indulgence, the [illegible] being paid by each Individual, and the [illegible] granted? Is it probable, I would ask, that a member having served two years, and being entitled at the end of the third year to 2 0 £ additional pension, in case of certified sickness, would sacrifice that immense boon to meet the wishes of the Fund; and when we further contemplate, that he realizes hard cash to the amount of £1745-15-6 per annum for the first 2 years, and £ 1545-15-6 per annum for the last 3 years, more than he would do if on the pension list, depend on it, no one, except in wretched health or tired of the country will forego such advantages. Still, it is not improbable but, that many, who value health, the comforts of life, and have a sovereign contempt for money, would resign within two years As the Board appears to be the *primum mobile* of action, and the only obnoxious ones of the Medical Service, one would infer that no advantage was to be derived but from their expulsion. If so, assistant surgeons might, on the same argument, insist on surgeons paying a greater maximum, year after year, because they would not oblige them with a step; but if we look into the Madras Fund, I believe we shall find that the lower grade benefits most materially by the early retirement of surgeons. A step of this description is far preferable to the [illegible] ority, though destructive to the Fund, than one from the Medical Board.

In a parting word I shall only add,—Let every one digest the subject well; and if he is convinced that A. should pay a greater maximum than B., let him then propose that the Fund regulations shall only be modified so as to meet the liberal wishes of our Hon'ble Employers; but if a greater maximum is demanded without an equivalent annuity, it cannot be too strongly impressed on the minds of all, that no worn-out Indian will sacrifice nine years' purchase, when the chances are he will sleep with his Fathers long before that period expires, and in that event, far better would it have been to have deposited the cash in the strong box, so that his children, instead of the Fund, may have its residue. In short, the maximum for the upper grade should be decreased, and then an early retirement would be an object to the member of the Board; but now he will be detained that he may liquidate the useless debt of 26,940 Rupees.

Quod non vis fieri tibi, alteri ne feceris.

JUSTITIA.

REDUCTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

MR. EDITOR.—In these momentous times, and when the clipping shears are wielded so alarmingly, it behoves every one interested in the measures of the executive to listen himself in deprecating and exposing the injurious and injudicious retrenchments made and contemplated against the pittances of the Military Servants. The able letter published in the Gazette relative to the reports in circulation on the designs of the higher powers upon so large a portion of the receipts of the Officers of the Army, contained in the item for tentage, precludes the necessity of any further observation on that subject, than to express a hope, that the apprehensions of such an iniquitous measure being adopted, was engendered only in the minds of one of the many gloomy ones, abounding in these disheartening times—How generally and continually is the remark made—why are the shears applied at the wrong end in making petty clippings from the purses of those who can so ill afford it; exasperating in their effects as they are unjust in principle—when a more prolific source is available by retrenching from the over-grown salaries and fortunes of parties who may truly be said to be heaping up riches. Half a lac of Rupees annually might readily (and without inflicting any hardship) be saved by reducing one-third of the large salaries now paid to the commissioner in Guzeratte and to the Residents at Booj and Sattarah. As much, or more might, I ween, be taken very beneficially to the state from the filled Purses of the Hon'ble Members composing the Government at this Presidency, and further, it might be expedient to urge upon the Home authorities, the adviseableness of some very considerable diminution in the Salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court and of the establishment belonging thereto; about 1½ lac. of Rupees annually would probably be the amount of these reductions. These clippings would fall upon superfluities, excrescencies, and affect not the comfort and conveniences of the parties thus visited. In the Military Branch I would beg to draw attention to the very heavy outlay occasioned by keeping a regiment of European Dragoons on this Establishment. Since they were first placed at this Presidency in the year 1808 they have but twice on trifling affairs been required to draw their swords; in the first instance when we had no Native Cavalry to substitute. A further reduction in H. M. Troops, corresponding with the number of Regiments entertained in India both in *Officers* as well as men, previous to the Burmese War, would be an obvious and effectual relief to the finances of the country, but then, I suppose, such an arrangement, however suitable, would, if submitted, be rejected, because it would diminish the patronage and influence &c. of the ministers and Military Authorities at home! Enough, Mr. Editor, for the present has been advanced to shew that other and more abounding purses should be mulct before these petty pickings and visitings are inflicted upon the hard earned and moderate incomes of hoary Subalterns and despairing Captains.

Doab, July, 1834. QUID NUNC.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.—MODEL OF THE "TOWER OF SILENCE" ERECTED IN BOMBAY—POINTS SUGGESTED FOR ENQUIRY, CONSIDERATION, &c. INFORMATION ON WHICH WOULD BE ACCEPTABLE TO THE SOCIETY.

The Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, 14, Grafton Street, Bond Street, London, 17th of December, 1833.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th of April, accompanying a Model and Drawings of the Parsi Tomb, called the Tower of Silence, made by Sorabjee Dhunjibhoy, Parsi, of Bombay, the architect of the tomb. The letter, model, &c. were safely delivered here by your brother Mr. Thomas Newnham, who, I am happy to say has since joined this society.

I have now the honor to forward through you a letter of thanks from the society to Sorabjee for his Model and drawings, which were laid before the members at a General meeting, held on the 7th instant; and at the same time to assure you, that the society is much obliged by your kind attention in procuring and forwarding these articles to it. I avail myself of this opportunity to enclose a copy of a circular letter addressed a few months ago to such corresponding members of the society as are Natives of the East, and pointing out a few of the most important subjects, connected with the views of the society, for their consideration. I trust that as you have already favored the society with your valuable assistance, you will not be unwilling to aid it still farther by communicating this letter to Sorabjee or any other intelligent native whom you may conceive likely to interest himself in the promotion of the objects for which the society was instituted.

I also transmit a few copies of a new edition of the Desiderata and Enquiries published by the society in 1828, and will trouble you to distribute them where you may think them likely to be of use.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) H. HARKNESS,
Secretary.

To William Newnham, Esq. &c. &c. &c. Bombay.

(CIRCULAR)

The Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, 14, Grafton Street, Bond Street,
LONDON.

SIR,—The Council of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland impressed with the conviction that very essential assistance in the prosecution of its views might be derived from the active co-operation of those gentlemen whom it has selected as its Corresponding Members in different countries of the East; and feeling that it may rely with confidence on your willingness to aid its efforts, has directed me to submit a few suggestions to you with reference to the subjects which appear most worthy of your attention.

There are many points in Oriental Philosophy and Literature on which it is important to have the opinions and explanations of educated natives of the East, who have devoted their attention to such topics not only as a means to ascertain how far they accord with, or differ from those of the natives of the West, but also as a means to afford the latter a better knowledge than they at present have, of the character, talents, and acquirements of the many highly gifted individuals among the former; It is therefore desirable that any original Memoirs, Essays, or other literary productions by such persons should be communicated to the Society; and should they eventually appear not to possess, that novelty and interest which would entitle them to be inserted in the printed Transactions of the Society, they will still be useful as additions however slight to our stock of general information.

The Museum of the Society is the means of drawing attention to the History; Manufactures, navigation, commerce, and Domestic Economy of the nations of the East, and to the customs and manners of their inhabitants; and it is therefore desirable that it should be supplied with articles illustrative of these subjects, such as any curious antique, or interesting natural production, specimens or models of native workmanship and machinery, in all branches of productive labour of the present or of any past period of time; and in short, every thing which may seem likely to suggest either improvement or invention will be considered highly valuable.

In this country many persons anxiously seek for information on points such as have been now alluded to, and as this information is more readily conveyed by means of these illustrations than by any other, they are consequently the more desired.

It is also worthy of consideration that many things which are common in the East are still novel here, and would draw much attention, though as every day objects, they may, even to Europeans residing in the East, there pass unnoticed.

Of late years, the liberality of some gentlemen of the East has led to the publication of many standard works which had before only existed in manuscript, and likewise of translations either into English or some of the popular dialects. To obtain copies of these publications, or even accurate statements of their number, and of the nature of the subjects on which they treat, is found to be matter of much difficulty, and only to be accomplished through the intervention of some European gentleman on the spot. It is therefore very desirable that copies of as many of these works as can be collected should be procured and transmitted to the Society for the use of its Library, to which Oriental scholars in England naturally refer for assistance in the prosecution of their studies.

Such, Sir, are a few of the points on which by the the exertion of your influence, you may materially advance the views of the Royal Asiatic Society; and at the same time acquire fresh claims to its approbation.

I have the honor to be, &c
(Signed) H HARKNESS.
Secretary.

The Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, 14, Grafton Street, Bond Street, London 7th of December, 1833.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you, that at a General Meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland held this day, your donations of a model in wood of the Parsee Tomb erected by you on the island of Bombay in the year 1832, for Framjee Cawasjee, Sett, together with a ground plan elevation, section and description of the same, executed by yourself and presented through William Newnham, Esq, member of Council at Bombay, were laid before the society, and I am directed to return you its best thanks for the same.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) H. HARKNESS, *Secretary.*

HIGH WATER TABLE.—13TH. JULY 1834.

	MORN.	EEVN.
Saturday	10 4	10 24
Sunday	10 41	10 59
Monday	11 17	11 36
Tuesday	11 53	0 10
Wednesday	0 15	0 21
Thursday	0 39	0 57
Friday	1 17	1 3

EXCHANGE.

	BUY.	SELL
Six per cent. Remittable Loan	130	13
First five per cent. Loan.		
No. 320, *a* 1st class,	109	11
321, *a* 1040, 2nd. class,	108	100
1041 *a* 1040, 3rd class,	108	119
Second five per cent Loan	107	111
Third five per cent. Loan	107	10⅛
Bills on Calcutta 30 days	106½	1078
Bills on Madras 30 days	101	103
Bills at 6 months sight	1 | 10	1 | 11
Canton Bills	1 | 11	21
Spanish dollars per 100	221	
Sovereigns each	11	

VESSELS EEXPECTED TO SAIL.

Vessel's names.	*Date of intended departure.*	*To what port.*	*Touching where.*
"Oriental	Sunday	Liverpool	St. Hlena.
H. M. S. Euphrates	26th July	Red Sea	No where,
Ship Triumph	28 Ditto	Calcutta	Ditto.
"Palmira	Uncertain	Ditto	Uncertain.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVAL.

Capt. H. P. Laurence, Nizam's army, from Ellichpore

DEPARTURES,

2d Lieut. W. Western, Engineers, to Seroor.
2d. Do. J. A. Curtis, do. to do
Lieut. C. H. Nixon, Artillery, to the Konkan.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS,

July 16th.—Ship John Taylor, John Crawford, Master, from Liverpool 8th April.

DEPARTURES.

Do 17th Danish Ship Syden, John Burd, Master, to Calcutta.

Passengers—Mrs. Burd, Mr. Dun, Capt. Moller, Capt McKenzie, and Mary Ann, Native Servant

Do. 18th.—Ship Mary Bibby, Thomas Neale, Master, to Liverpool.

A LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

HON'BLE COMPANY'S STEAMER,—Hugh Lindsay.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S GUARD-SHIP,—Hastings.
Do. SLOOPS OF WAR.—Benares Amherst.
Do BRIG OF WAR,—Euphrates.
Do. SCHOONERS,—Shannon and Royal Tiger.
Do FLOATING CHAPEL,—Aurora.
FREE TRADERS,—Oriental, Prince George, Duke of Roxburgh Cleveland, Carnatic, Earl of Eldon, Triumph, Palmira, Morgiana, Kirkman Finlay, Isabella, Calcutta, Ranger, Upton Castle Minerva, Charles Grant, William, Anna Robertson, Mermaid and John Taylor.
COUNTRY VESSELS—Shaw Byramgore, Prime, Mackbar, Dadaloy Hannah, Cavendish Bentinck, Sulimany, Carron, Clairmont, and Sultana.
PORTUGUESE.—St. Anna, St. Francisco de Paulo, Barque Asia Felix.
ARAB.—Fazel Kurim, Futtay Nesser, and the Imaum's Brig Tawze.
FRENCH SHIP.—Le Oriental.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

OCULUS *is declined.*

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, 19 JULY, 1834.

The *John Taylor*, J Crawford, Commander, from Liverpool the 8th of April, arrived on Wednesday last. The Liverpool papers brought by this vessel, up to the date of her departure, though they add but little to the domestic intelligence received by the *Charles Grant*, have put us in possession of later foreign news, which is not altogether devoid of interest. In another part of our paper, under the head of *Latest European Intelligence*, our readers will find our gleanings from all the papers received by this opportunity, that we have been able to procure. To all who have watched the progress of assimilation in the objects and purposes of the ascendant parties in France in England, the influence of the acts and fortunes of the one upon those of the other, and noticed the dependence of the Governments of both countries upon each other in matters of foreign policy, arising chiefly out of the growing friendship between the people of the two nations—a friendship which it is to be hoped will continue to encrease, and be well cemented—to all such, the state of France, and the situation of Louis Philip's Government at the present moment, cannot fail to be a matter of considerable interest. Her chief sea ports, discontented with the commercial laws, demand through organized associations, reforms, deemed by the governing body subvervise of principles which they are bound to maintain—her provinces, the scenes of contention between the populace and the constituted authorities—her Capital, indignant and agitated in consequence of the enactment of a tyrannical law to suppress associations—France presents the picture of an unnatural contention between a mother and her children forgetful of of their reciprocal duties. To add to her embarrassments, or rather those of her Government, the Chamber of Deputies has refused to vote the amount, 25,000,000f. which the Ministers, without consulting it, had stipulated to pay in liquidation of all claims to indemnity preferred by the Government of the United States; they would not grant more than 12,000,000f; and, in consequence, the Duke of Broglie and General Sebastiani felt themselves under the necessity of sending in their resignations—and this, too, at the critical moment of Lord Durham's appearance in Paris, on a mission, which, though its objects were not precisely known, was generally admitted to relate to matters of high importance. It would almost seem that the lukewarmness and indifference latterly evinced by the French ministry, respecting the attitude assumed by Russia in Turkey, which but a short time before called forth so spirited a remonstance from the French Ambassador to the Porte, were the effects of some anticipation of the situation in which they now find themselves. To what events this state of things will give birth in Europe, and especially in England, remains to be seen.

The accounts from Spain and Portugal represent the contending parties in much the same situation that they were at the date of the last advices. It was rumoured that the Spanish Government had agreed to send ten thousand troops to the aid of Don Pedro; but the report was not credited.

The undermentioned vessels were advertised for this Port;—the *Lady Feversham*, Ellerby, to sail in the end of March, the *Malabar*, Tucker, and *Charles Kerr*, Brodie, in the middle of April, the *Boyne*, Browne, on the 20th of May, and the *Lady Nugent*, Percival, late in May. If they sailed about the time advertised, the three first may now be daily expected.

From a communication received from Bagdad, dated the 4th of May, it appears that on the 17th of April last, the Plague suddenly broke out in different parts of that city, at the same time, and so great was the consternation, that vast numbers of the Mahomedan population, and the Jews almost to a man, immediately fled to the desert, and encamped two days journey from the city.—By this the spreading of the disease had been greatly confined; but to those attacked it had almost, in every instance, proved fatal. The Residency doors were closed on the 22d. April, at which time five or six deaths daily were heard of, though the people studiously concealed the number.—From the beginning of May, however, the deaths had increased very much, principally among the Pacha's troops in the Castle, and among the Christians:—Among out-people only one had been attacked.—

From a subsequent letter, dated the 12th of May, it appears that the Plague had increased considerably, the deaths reported being seldom under thirty, and frequently exceeding fifty daily; besides which, a number must have taken place of which no information had been received.—This was attributed to a sudden alteration in the weather, from a clear dry atmosphere to dark cloudy weather with a southerly wind, the thermometer falling from 88 to 70 during the hottest part of the day.

The disease had been very irregular in its contagious nature:—in some houses the persons attacked having only perished, while in others every soul had been swept off.

From the latest advices which have reached the Presidency from the interior, it appears that, tho' the weather has not been so favorable as could be desired, it has, in most parts of the conntry, been seasonable, except in the Southern Concan, where a sufficiency of rain had not fallen; but even there, the preparation of the land has not been materially impeded, and it was expected that, as soon as they had a few more showers, sowing would become general. The heavy fall which took place in the Ahmedabad districts, during the first week of this month, allowed of cultivation being commenced pretty generally throughout that collectorate. In the Broach and Surat districts, the cultivators were busily engaged in ploughing, in all the Purgunnahs. From Tanna the reports are somewhat more favorable; and those from Rutnageeree are as satisfactory as could be wished. In the Poona district, a good deal of rain has fallen since Sunday last—ample to enable the cultivators to sow the seed, the ground being now well saturated. In some parts of the Ahmednuggur and Candeish districts there had been some heavy falls, and the sowing had commenced; but in other T[illegible]looks, the ground had not been sufficiently moistened for the purposes of the cultivator. On the whole, the prospects of the season appear to be very favorable.

We republish the following from an *Extra Government Gazette* issued late on Thursday evening.—The arrangement therein announced cannot but be as gratifying to Mr. Ironside's friends, as it is, doubtless, pleasing to himself. Indeed, considering that the interests of this Presidency were unrepresented in the Council of India, we see cause for general satisfaction in the appointment of a Gentleman, so well calculated as is Mr. Ironside to support them, to officiate as an occasional Member of that Council, whose powers are so great, whether for good or for evil. We only hope that the arrangement, which is, of course, a temporary one, will continue sufficiently long to enable Mr. Ironside to leave correct impressions on the minds of the Governor General and his Council, of the wants & circumstances of this Presidency, and its affairs in general. As the supreme Council had entered upon the performance of its high functions, and seemed competent to act, without the presence of a fourth member, not a little curiosity is felt as to the nature of the measures respecting which His Lordship felt desirous "to obtain the advice of a full Council", while the supposition that the appointment was made to attain some *special object*, has given rise to numerous conjectures.—Nothing, however, has, we believe, transpired as to His Lordship's intentions and purposes, beyond the information contained in the Notification.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to republish the following Notification by His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council:—

NOTIFICATION.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Whereas at a Council of India held at Ootacamund this 4th day of July, 1834—Present, His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General; The Right Hon'ble the Governor of Fort St. George; The Hon'ble Lieutenant Colonel W. Morrison, C. B; and the Hon'ble T. B. Macaulay Esq. The Governor General, with a view to obtain the advice of a full Council, and with advertance to the provision contained in Section XLVIII, 3rd and 4th, William IV. Cap 85, was pleased, under the authority to that effect conferred upon him by Section XXXIV. 33rd Geo. 3rd. Cap. 52. to require the attendance of Ed. Ironside, Esq. a Senior Merchant in the service of the East India Company and a provisional Council of the Bombay Government—It is hereby notified that the aforesaid Edward Ironside Esq. attended, and took the Oaths and his seat accordingly

It is further hereby notified that the said Edward Ironside Esq. will be summoned to attend, and required to officiate as an occasional Member of the Council of India, so often as such Council may be held at Ootacamund, or so long as such Council may not otherwise be complete, by reason of the absence of one of its Members.

By Order of His Excellency the Right Hon. the Governor General of India in Council.
(Signed) W. H. MACNAGHTEN,
Offg. Chief Sec.

Ootacamund, the 4th July, 1834.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Gov. in Council.
C. NORRIS,
Bombay Castle, 17th July, 1834. *Chief Sec.*

MADRAS.

It is reported, but until we know upon what authority the report rests, we feel but little inclined to give credit to it, that the late Rajah of Coorg has seen the last of his earthly troubles,—that he put an end to his existence shortly after leaving Bangalore on route for his prison house.—Indeed we question if the Rajah could command sufficient courage for such a purpose—no, however he may have acted towards others, we do not apprehend he will lay violent hands upon himself.—Again, this report has now prevailed some days and yet no official account has been received on the subject or any communication from one of the many officers composing the escort to their friends here.—*Madras Courier, July 4.*

AGRA.

The means for promoting rapid communication between distant places, one of the indices of advancing civilization, are in a far more perfect state in the Bombay presidency than in that of Bengal and deserve imitation and adoption by the authorities of the latter place.

Mr. Bacon the Post-master of Poonah, has commenced running an English built Phæton, between that place and Panwell. This carriage which is of course drawn by horses, travels at the rate of 8 miles an hour, and is capable of holding five persons. The distance between the two places is 71 miles and is divided into stages of 6 miles. The charge made for a passage from Panwell to Poonah is 30 Rupees, and a pair of horses can be had for the whole or any part of the way, at the rate of one Rupee per mile, by individuals posting. On the completion of the Grand trunk road we think the establishment of a similar mode of communication between Calcutta and Delhi might be advantageously instituted. The state of the country demands some more rapid intercourse than can be had by using men to convey letters, and the great expense incidental on the conveyance of packages, renders it imperative to adopt some cheaper mode. Were a Phæton similar to Mr. Bacon's running, we have no doubt many travellers would avail themselves of it in the cold season and in the hot weather parcels and packages would occupy the place of passengers. Without entering into any minute calculation we conceive the expense of such an establishment could be borne be the public, and tho' the original outlay would be considerable, the prospective benefits and indeed emoluments would [illegible] justify our Post Master General in following the spirited example shown by our more advanced sister Presidency.—*Mofussal Akhbar, June 28.*

ULWAR.—The same "tete[illegible]prima cause" that led to the sack of Troy, has been in operation towards the capture of a fort in this district. The Raja became enamoured of a handsome slave girl the property of his brother-in-law who governed in the fort of Tamar. Every amicable attempt was resorted to by the raja to get possession of the girl, all which were however pertinaciously resisted by the brother-in-law, who valued handsome slave-girls equally with the Raja. The last resource was appealed to, and the fort of Tamar was invested by the raja's troops. During the blockade a letter from the Raja's sister to her husband was intercepted and read by the sirdar in command. It contained the softest breathings of conjugal affection, the most buoyant hopes were indulged in, that her husband would be able to extricate himself, and the whole concluded with the heroic declaration of the writer, to swallow poison, and die as it became the descendent of innumerable rajas, should any disaster befal him. This affectionate effusion was replied to in suitable terms by the Raja's sirdar and the lady was solicited to unite herself with her husband. She fell into the snare and in the belief that the latter was the answer of her husband, hurried towards the fort and was seized by her brother's General. Her husband being apprized of this, surrendered himself, and he and his wife were immediately thrown into jail. The fort was taken and the fair slave girl became the property of the warlike and amourous raja.—*Ibid.*

TIJARA.—The Raja is laudably endeavouring to pervert the order of nature by turning day into night and vice versa. The day be devotes to sleep, and the night to business prayer & dissipation. One day or rather one night he enquired why the newspapers were not brought. He was informed that the Hurkarus had declined serving further in consequence of not receiving their pay. The raja ordered the amount due to be forthwith disbursed from the treasury, but great was his admiration when he was given to understand that the treasure chest was empty. He then ordered it to be levied from the ryuts and when it was stated that they were impoverished to the last degree, the sipahees were ordered to proceed against them and collect whatever could be extracted. The raja's amazement nearly reached its climax when the troops refused to act, on the plea that they were indifferently equipped and as their only superiority over the ryuts lay in their being better armed, they would not incur the risk of an equal contest. Amid these perplexities an appeal was directed to be made to the Ajmere Resident for assistance. Ferozabad, a neighbouring state, was reported to be full of marauders and robbers, who followed their calling with the greatest impunity and that the principal part of their clients were among the inhabitants of Tijara. Intimation was ordered to be given of this to the Delhi Resident.—*Ibid*

LAHORE—Zumma Sha the scion of some—in nothing,-but-in-name-Nuwab, represented through the Courtiers his poverty and distress. The Maharaj replied that if 1000 Rupees per mensem, would satisfy his wants, an allowance to that amount should be made to him. The needy noble was consulted and declared his acquiescence, not however without making a concession to his pride by quoting the old Persian poverb.

What assimilates the nature of the Lion to that of the Fox? necessity—necessity.

Koowarsher Singh, wrote to apprize the Raja of his readiness to obey the summons to attend at Court, and expressed his anxiety that the possession of his Jagheers should be secured to him. A reply was sent in which it was stated that if a present of two Lakhs of Rupees were made to the Maharaj a more valuable jagheer than the one now held by him, would be made over to him.

A person bearing the unclean animal under his arm appeared before the Maharaj, of whom he enquired why any repugnance to eat the flesh of the forbidden beast should exist, amongst the Musulman of Lahore, who violated all the other observances enjoined in the Qooran, who drank of the wine cup, and laid out their money on usury. The Raja referred the cassuit to the qazee for a satisfactory answer to his enquiries.

The Agent at Mooltan was informed that the accounts of Sooja ool Moolk's proceedings, were transmitted so tardily that it behoved him to expedite the transmission of them somewhat.—*Ibid.*

LATEST EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

DOMESTIC.

LORD DENMAN.—In the House of Lords on Tuesday last (their Lordship sit during the Easter recess to hear Scotch appeals) the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, after observing the usual ceremonies, took his seat as Baron Denman of Dovedale, in the county of Derby. His Lordship was introduced by Lords Milbourne and Prudhoe.

The Gazette announces that the King has conferred the honour of Knigthood upon James Nicholl M'Adam, Esq. of Whitehall, and of Tindom-end, Essex.—[This is the celebrated road-maker.]

DEATH OF MRS. BURNS.—Mrs. Robert Burns, the widow of the great Scottish poet, died at Dunfries, on Wednesday week. Her health was considerably injured by a serious illness about twelve months ago, from which, however, she gradually recovered. On Saturday she had a paralytic attack which deprived her of speech and hearing; but she remained perfectly sensible, and knew the relations and friends who zealously ministered to her comfort. She was, we believe, about 75 years of age, and had outlived her gifted and unfortunate husband nearly 38 years. Although Mrs. Burns had nothing in common with her husband of that commanding genius which fixes the attention of communities and nations, she was in private life a pattern and ornament to her sex. She has lived a long life, admired and died regretted by an affectionate family and numerous sincere friends. The remains of Mrs. Burns are, we understand to be [illegible]d in Burns' Mausoleum, at Dunfries, on [illegible] April, where the ashes of her hus- Tuesday [illegible] will be recollected that the body band repose. It [illegible]ed in 1816, for the purpose of Burns was exhum[illegible]sult of the Mausoleum.—of being placed in the va[illegible] *Scotsman.*

THE FUTURE KING CONSORTS.

IN the course of few years, the Royal Family of England will probably be one of the smallest in Europe. There are only four surviving grandchildren of George the Third, notwithstanding his numerous progeny; and as the youngest of the present King's brothers is upwards of sixty, and the youngest of his sisters fifty-six, there is no probability that the number will be increased. Should the Princes Victoria marry one of her cousins of Cumberland or Cambridge, two branches of the Royal Family would be merged in one, and the chances of having to turn out of the direct line of succession for an heir to the crown would be multiplied. It is as well to bear this consequence in mind as the time approaches for selecting a husband for our future Queen.:—

Among the numerous objects assigned by public rumour to the Earl of Durham's mission to the Continent, one is the taking of some preliminary steps for the introduction of a future King matrimonial. At present there may be no better authority for the report than a paragraph of a leading article in the *John Bull* of last Sunday; yet it *may* be well founded—the story is not incredible. The following is the paragraph.

"All we shall now say is that if the influence which it is generally believed Lord Durham has over the *family* of the King of the Belgians really exists, some enlightenment should be given to the people of this country, who must be deeply interested in the welfare and conduct of one of its members, who is placed in a position of the highest importance with respect to the future destinies of the British nation. As to the possibility of the truth of the report that the ulterior object of Lord Durham's visit to the Continent is the introduction into this country, under *very peculiar circumstances*, of a nephew of the King of the Belgians, and of the Dutchess of Kent, who is a Prince of the House of Wirtemburg, and remarkably fine young man, and cousin of her Royal Highness the Princess Victoria, we really cannot pretend to decide."

John Bull then goes on to intimate, that an intrigue has been formed to bring about a marriage between the Princess Victoria and a foreign cousin, which ought not to be allowed, while there are two English cousins very much at her service; and moreover, that it is quite necessary to ascertain what kind of a man this Lord Durham is, who puts himself forward as the manager of an affair of such importance.

As regards the first point, we can see no particular reason for selecting either of the two English Princes. The hereditary malady, indeed, with which one of them is unfortunately afflicted, is a strong objection to putting him in a situation so become the father of an heir to the British throne. The only solid advantage which the nation would derive from the preference of Prince George of Cambridge, to a Wirtemberg cousin, would be the diminution of expense: we should have one royal establishment the less to maintain. But this will not weigh much with any party who may be consulted in the matter. With respect to Lord Durham's influence in the family of the Dutchess of Kent, "all we shall now say is," that for the sake of the welfare of the Princess Victoria and her futnre subjects, we hope that it is real, and will be lasting. As to "the character of the individual," the people of England are tolerably well satisfied as to that. There is no man in the land on whose patriotism and energetic honesty they rely more firmly than on Lord Durham's.—*Spectator, April* 5.

Yesterday, considerable interest was created on the River, by the arrival of the new and splendid steam-ship Dundee, from Scotland. She entered the Pool, with the colours of all nations flying from her rigging, about half-past ten o'clock; and at eleven was safely moored at the London Dock buoy, opposite the Wapping entrance. Three cheers greeted her first arrival in the Thames, from the people in waiting. This large steamer measures 180 feet in length on deck, and 51 feet in breadth over the paddles; makes up 107 breadths for passeng rs; and her chief cabin, which is fitted up in a most splendid style, equal to any nobleman's drawing-room, and contains a library o books, is capable of conveniently accommodating 100 passengers at dinner. Her engines are of 300 horse power, and are from the manufactory of Mr. Robert Napier. The Dundee was built at Port Glasgow, under the superintendence of Mr. John Wood, and made her first passage to London in thirty-eight hours and a half, with a strong headwind against her more than two-thirds of the voyage. She will shortly be followed by the Perth, a twin vessel of the same size, belonging to the same Company. The Dundee brought to Rondon forty passengers and several hundred of cattle, besides a large cargo of goods. She is commanded by Captain John Wishart, a man of great experience in the Scotch trade.—*Morning Herald.*

The will of James Biddles, the Bishopsgate shoemaker has been proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. His personal effects are sworn under 100,000*l.*; and the real property is valued at 60,000*l.*

A declaration *against* the admission of Dissenters to University honours is in the course of signature at Cambridge. It has already been signed by 101 resident members of the University.

We are happy to be able to state the Earl Fitzwilliam is not, as we had inferred from a letter of his Lordship, which we have seen, unfavourable to the admission of Dissenters to the Universities; but on the contrary, decidedly favourable to that measure, though he doubts whether Parliament would be justified in compelling those learned corporations to admit Dissenters to their privileges and honours.—*Leeds' Mercury.*

SCOTLAND.—The Old Marquis of Breadalbane died last week; his son the Earl of Ormelie succeeds to the Peerage, and of course there must be a new Member for Perthshire. Two candidates are already in the field.—Mr. Robert Græme, a distant cousin of Lord Lynedoch; and Sir George Murray, whom Lord Ormelie defeated at the last election by a majority of 1667 to 1093. Mr. Robert Græme is to be the new Lord of the Treasury, says the *Times*, and he will have the Government influence. He is announced by the *Times* as "a man of talent and a man of business,"—admirable qualifications, certainly, for the representative of an important county, and a Treasury Lord. It is rather unfortunate, however, that Mr. Græme has hitherto found no opportunity of displaying his latent abilities and therefore the praise of the *Times* looks very like an election puff.

The opposition to the present system of patronage in the Church of Scotland gains ground. As an instance, take the following passage from the *Aberdeen Herald* of Saturday last.

"We are now enabled to congratulate our fellow-townsmen on the election of a gentleman to represent the Town Council in the General Assembly, who is known to be opposed to the present system of patronage. This is one of the benefits of Borough Reform; and as the same effect will be produced in all other towns, *we may now reckon upon a majority of lay members in the General Assembly to give the congregation a voice in the election of their Minister. There was already, last year, a majority of the clerical members on that side of the question:* so that we trust the General Assembly will now cooperate with Parliament."

One of our friends in Paris, who has excellent opportunities of feeling the pulse of the Court and the capital, has sent us the following results of his practice. We were not aware that Louis Philipe himself wrote in the journals: this is one the worst symptoms of his malady—poor George the Third used to write in newspapers

"There has been an extreme anxiety at Court to ascertain the feeling of the English press on the subject of the Law against Associations. One of the newspapers here stated it had information that all the Independent press of England (from which they specially begged to have the *Globe* excepted) would hold the most condemnatory language, and tell the French people that the men of England had no greater preference for an illegitimate than for a legitimate despot; perhaps rather less. But the very suspicion of any falling off of English support has much alarmed the Ministry; and the *Journal des debates* has published a declaration that the Juste Milieu is not to be abandoned by the English press. The *Journal de Paris*, the paper in which the King is in the habit of launching his own royal lucubrations, has inserted as evidence of the friendly feeling of the *Times*, a long rigmarole piece of twaddle written, in the shape of a letter from Paris, by an old correspondent of that paper who hunts the Palace and worships Louis Philip, and who is allowed now and then to fill a column of the *Times*, as a useless worn-out cat is permitted to occupy the same spot on which it frisked in better days.—*Spectator, April* 5.

Since the above remarks were in print, we learn that Mr. Robert Græme has been appointed to the Treasury, and that the representation of the great county of Perth, for which he is a candidate, is to be *jobbed*. "If you will secure your election for Perthshire," say the Ministers, "you shall be the new Lord: "If you will place the Government patronage in my hands," replies Mr. Græme, "I think I can secure it." Is not this an arrangement worthy of these days of Reform, and of a Ministry that disdains the dirty practices of its predecessors? After all, then, there is to be a Scotch successor to Mr. Kennedy; though, as the business has been managed since that gentleman's retirement just as well as before, we think it would be far better to do away with the superfluous Lordship altogether.—*Ibid.*

FRANCE.

THE FRENCH MINISTRY.—We learn from the Paris papers of Wednesday that the Duke de Broglie, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and General Sebastiani, Minister of State without a *portefeuille*, have resigned. Their resolution to that effect was taken on Tuesday evening, in consequence of the rejection, by the Chamber of Deputies, of the Ministerial project of law for a grant of 25,000,000f. (£1,000,000.) to be appropriated to the liquidation of all claims of indemnity made on France by the government of the United States, for losses sustained by the operation of the Berlian and Milandecrees, and the British Orders in Council with which those decrees were followed. A convention had been signed by which the French government had engaged to pay 26,000,000f. Its non-fulfilment, in consequence of the vote of the Chamber, was deemed by the Duke de Broglie a decided obstacle to his continuance in office. No successor to the Duke de Broglie had yet been chosen, nor does it appear that up to Wednesday afternoon any steps had been taken with that view.

PARIS, April 2.—The *Moniteur* contains the following official notification:—"Last night, after the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, the Duke de Broglie and General Sebastiani delivered their resignations into the hands of the King."

The King held a Council of Ministers last evening, which assembled at half past seven, and sat till after midnight.

Upon this official announcement the Private Correspondent of the *Times* makes the following remarks:—

"By referring to the report of yesterday's proceedings in the Chamber of Deputies, you will find that the project of law authorising the appropriation of 25,000,000f. (1,000,000*l.* sterling), for payment of all claims to indemnity preferred by the government of the United States on France was rejected by a majority of 176 against 168, making an absolute majority of eight against the project.

"Great exertions had been used by Ministers to induce the Chamber to vote for the project, and on no previous occasion perhaps did the Duke de Broglie use his powers of oratory to as great an extent as on this. But those who had made up their minds that a grant of 12,000,000f. would have been a very ample compensation for the real amount of loss sustained, being told that they must vote for the 25,000,000f. proposed by the project, or against the project altogether, inasmuch as a convention with the United States stipulating for that sum had been signed, and must either be fully executed or wholly rejected, preferred the rejection, with all the consequences it threatened, to the chance of a vote by which they were required to provide for what appeared to them an unnecessary surplus.

"In the evening a Cabinet Council was held at the Tuileries, to consult on the steps that were to be taken. It was attended by all the ministers, excepting the two who had given in their resignations. The substance of what has transpired is, that it was determined that every means should be used to induce the Duke de Broglie to recall his act of resignation before the choice of his successor should be thought of. I am assured, however, that up to the present moment the Duke has not consented to remain in office. If he persists until tomorrow, his successor will be chosen without loss of time. Who the new Minister of Foreign Affairs may be it is yet impossible to form a conjecture, as the occurrence which will probably call for his appointment was quite unexpected, and no preparation had therefore been thought of to meet the consequences of it."—*Guardian and Public Ledger, April* 5.

Lord Durham, since his arrival in Paris, has been busily occupied in the investigation of the commercial question in all its bearings between the two countries. His Lordship has been in communication with those persons who have taken an active part in the discussion, and who, by their knowledge and position, give to their opinions the highest value. He has frankly stated the reasonable demands and expectations of England, and there is good reason to believe with very useful results. Lord Durham and Dr. Bowring have long and frequent interviews.—*Galignani.*

PARIS, March 28.—The *Tribune* states that the delegates from the principal associations in the departments have held a meeting, at which thanks were voted to the deputies, who offered resistance to the Associations' Bill. It also mentions several arrests that were made yesterday.

MARCH 27.—Lord Durham's journey to Paris has for several days been the subject of political conversation and conjecture. We will endeavour by a just appreciation of this journey to expose the precise situation of the Cabinets of London and Paris. The causes of the coolness, which for several months has been evident between the two are not only commercial, but also political, and depending upon that interested policy which served as the basis of the grand alliance formed in July. The Russian and Turkish question is the great source of the dissatisfaction shown by the Whig Cabinet against the *Doctrinaire* Ministry. Lord Grey is aware that, unless he is able in a short time to lay before the Parliament a favourable account on the two questions of the East and Portugal, he must resign, and the government will pass through the hands of an ultra Whig administration into one of moderate Toryism, such as the English Aristocracy dream of obtaining under the direction of Sir R. Peel. Lord Durham is charged to give at Paris a full explanation of this state of things, and to show the consequences of a change in the British Ministry to the revolution of July, and the national government which has sprung from it, if though we consider this as impossible, a Tory ministry should be established in England, we should see those close bonds again formed which united the four Powers who signed the acts at Vienna in 1814 and 1815, against the liberal principles laid down in the face of the world by our popular revolution. If we add to this motive that the people of England, owing to the maintenance of our commercial system, with its exaggerated prohibitions, are beginning to be indifferent towards an alliance with us the political consequences of a change in the English administration under existing circumstances may be justly appreciated. Lord Durham is also particularly charged to explain to our statesmen the designs of Russia. The English diplomatists are well informed; their secret agents disseminated in every direction, enable them to divine the intimate throughts and concealed motives which give rise to the proceedings of every Cabinet. It is added also, that Lord Durham is to communicate to our Court certain documents, which will prove the bad faith of Russia on three important points—Belgium, Turkey, and the French Revolution itself. It is asserted that these communications will show that the hostile attitude of Holland, and those agitations which continue to disturb Belgium, are to be attributed to the Czar, and lead to an inference that while Pozzo di Borgo is occupied in making declarations at Paris of the good intentions of the Emperor Nicholas, the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh is insinuating that a military movement against Belgium will be favourably seconded by Prussia and supported by the moral influence of Russia. As to Turkey, Lord Durham is to communicate certain secret stipulations which put Russia in full possession of the whole of the moral and physical force of the Ottoman empire, for example the armament of the Dardanelles, the assembling of troops in the southern provinces of Russia, and particularly those stipulations for com[illegible] mercial privileges and pecuniary indemni[illegible] which bring Turkey down to the same cond[illegible] of vassalage as Persia is in. As to the rem[illegible] point, the revolution of July, Lord D[illegible] said to be the bearer of documents of the[illegible] rious nature, showing the ill-will of t[illegible] wards the Government it has produc[illegible] not merely expressions of conte[illegible] throws upon the despot of the Nor[illegible] interest, but concerted and fixed[illegible] pulations by which the Governm[illegible] to be considered as temporary, a[illegible] only till a better can be obtai[illegible] points of information be correct t[illegible] that our Cabinet may be enlight[illegible] lue it ought to put upon the all[illegible] and the protestations of Count[illegible] Many reflections should be made[illegible] and noble alliance which unite[illegible] two great nations is broken. Le[illegible] maxim laid down in 1830. As lo[illegible] England continue united, the peace [illegible] the world are secure."—*Constitutionnel,*[illegible]

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.—SITTINGS OF APRIL 1.

The debate was resumed on the project of law relative to the treaty between France and the United States.

M. A. Delamartine said that the only question to be decided was, if we were or were not debtors to the United States. In his opinion, the debt was established; for during seventeen years it had been under examination and discussion, and the only man whom France and the United States could choose as arbiter, General Lafayette, has declared that he must conscientiously believes that 3,000,000f. at least are due to the Americans. (Exclamations of various kinds.) The hon. deputy concluded by saying that the rejection of the project might produce a hostile disposition on the part of the Americans and lead to the most disastrous results for our commerce.

M. Duchatel said that the advantages reaped by the Americans by their carrying on trade during the war between England and France could, under no point of view, be considered as a compensation for the injury done to others by the decree of Milan and Berlin. The debt, he added, was the result of injustice. On the other hand, the advantages said to be gained by the Americans were the results of the good fortune or favorable chance which crowned enterprises where they risked all to gain something. With regard to the importance of the cession of Louisiana, the hon. deputy observed that our rights to that territory were contested, and might not have been eventually recognised. It was therefore not any thing in possession that we gave up: we only abandoned a doubtful law suit[illegible] did we obtain in exchange?—a real ad[illegible] vantage, in a considerable diminution of d[illegible] our wines, which has led to an immense [illegible] of our commerce. These diminutions hav[illegible] according to the various qualities of the w[illegible] from 52f. to 30f., from 21f. to 14f., and from 14[illegible] 8f., and these lessened duties were to have be[illegible] still further diminished one-half at the end of March 1834. The incontestible advantages resulting from these diminutions will be first 800,000f. a year, and will afterwards rise to 1,400,000f. or 1,500,000f. Foreseeing the disastrous consequences to French commerce which would most likely follow the rejection of the project, he could not hesitate between hypothetical objections and positive facts, and must therefore, not wishing to be responsible

for the results of a rejection of the project, vote for its adoption.

M. Salverte contended that the arguments drawn from the jury that might ensue to our commerce from the rejection of the project appeared to him of no weight. He had, he said, a better opinion of the wisdom of the Government of the United States than to suppose that it would act lightly in so grave a matter, and, in a fit of puerile anger, lay on additional duties on the productions of France—a proceeding which must speedily re-act upon the prosperity of America herself.

M. Berryer requested to be allowed to put a question to the Minister of Foreign Affairs relative to 23 American ships which had been seized in some of the Spanish ports and confiscated. The value of these vessels and their cargoes, added the hon. deputy, was, according to the minister's statement, 8,000,000f., for which sum it figures in the 25,000,000f. of indemnity; so that we thus give to America 8,000,000f. to indemnify her for the loss sustained by the confiscation of her ships by Spain. The honourable deputy proceeded to state that, in the treaty of 1819, between the United States and Spain, all claims relative to these vessels were definitively and positively declared to be given up by America, and Spain for ever discharged from every demand relative to them:

The Minister of Foreign Affairs said—The answer to M. Berryer's question is very simple. The treaty of which he speaks has nothing whatsoever to do with the question relative to the ships seized in the Spanish ports of St. Sebastian, Bilboa, and Passage. The history of these seizures is as follows:—On the 10th February, 1810, an order came to bring these ships to Bayonne from the Spanish ports where they had been seized, and into which they had been inveigled at the suggestion of the French General then commanding in that part of Spain. These vessels and their cargoes were sold at Bayonne, and the produce of the sale paid into the public treasury. The object of the treaty of 1819 was to liquidate the debts due by Spain to the United States, and not those due by France to America, arising out of facts that happened in Spain, which was then occupied by the French armies.

M. Mauguin began by expressing a similar opinion to that of M. Berryer, with regard to the vessels seized in the Spanish ports, and the treaty of 1819. The hon. deputy, in alluding to what had been asserted in a previous part of the debate by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, that the Government of the Restoration was on the point of granting an indemnity to the Government of the United States, said he would repeat an expression which, in his opinion, did honour to a man now in misfortune. Prince Polignac, when confined in the castle of Vincennes, when the members of the commission and the fallen minister were engaged in speaking on miscellaneous subjects, said, on the American claims being mentioned, "Take care, I have studied that question, and we owe nothing to the United States." I shall add, said the hon. deputy, that in the secret correspondence relative to the affairs of the east, which I have seen, the sentiments recorded there by Prince Polignac were frank, noble, and altogether worthy of a Frenchman. (Exclamations from the centre.)

The Minister of Foreign Affairs said that he must regret that the name of Prince Polignac was introduced into the discussion. The Minister added that Prince Polignac had positively admitted the right of America to an indemnity, and what he said to M. Mauguin must have been in a general and vague manner, or otherwise he would be in contradiction with himself.

After a few observations from M. Isambert, the Chamber proceeded to ballot on Art. I, relative to the indemnity of 25,000,000f. The result was as follows:—

Number of votes, 344. For the article 168; against it 176—8 majority against the article.

At six o'clock the Chamber rose.—*Guardian*, & *Public Ledger*, *April* 5.

Joseph Bonaparte has addressed a letter to the French Chamber of Deputies, protesting against the injustice of refusing his family permission to return to France, and thanking all those who have endeavoured to obtain this permission.

Letters from the best-informed authorities in Paris have been received this morning, which state that there is every reason to believe that Admiral de Rigny will be the new Minister for Foreign Affairs; and it is also thought that M. Duchatel may take the office of M. Thiers (that of commer), who will merely change his post in the administration.—*Globe*.

PARIS is at present the scene of great diplomatic bustle. The Earl of Durham's arrival in that capital, apparently on a special mission, has thrown the Ambassadors from the Northern Courts into a state of perplexity and alarm. The employment of so distinguished an advocate of Liberal principles bodes no good to the cause of despots. No pains will be spared on the part of Pozzo Di Borgo, and the Prussian Minister Count D'Appony, to counteract the effect which it is feared the representations of Lord Durham may have upon the policy of the French Cabinet, or rather the French King. Accordingly, we are told that on the day after the arrival of the British nobleman, Pozzo visited the Ambassadors of Austria, Prussia, and Holland, and called twice at Earl Granville's, with the view, no doubt, of giving Lord Durham a cordial shake by the hand, and assuring him of the extreme comfort and delight his presence had produced among them. So resolute indeed was he to seize the earlist oprortunity of seeing him, that when Lords Granville and Durham paid an introductory visit to the Duke de Brogile, they found Pozzo waiting their arrival in company with the French Minister. All this wears a favourable appearance, and is symptomatic of conscious weakness on the part of the oppressors of Europe.

As regards the real object of Lord Durham's visit, we do not profess to have any special information. But we can easily conceive, that although Lord Palmerston may be perfectly easy as to the state of our foreign relations—quite assured of the magnanimous intentions of Russia, and of good faith and firm friendship of Louis Philip—that Earl Grey himself may have some misgivings, and may desire to have the opinion and assistance of one upon whose perfect sincerity and sagacity he can place full reliance. Earl Granville is connected with one of the most powerful families in England, recently become the stanch supporters of the Whig Government; his Lordship moreover keeps an excellent cook, and knew what he was about when he assailed the palates of men in power by a succession of good dinners; but when any business is to be done—when the presence of a man of information and talent becomes necessary—poor Earl Granville is laid, where his fitting place is, on the shelf. At the Tuileries, as at almost every other court in Europe, and in the United States, we have incapables opposed to the most acute and indefatigable men of business whom the Monarchs of other countries can select for Ambassadors from among their subjects. The consequence is, that we are repeatedly overreached, or betrayed, and that special missions become necessary to remedy the blunders of our regular Envoys.

The unscrupulous organs of Lord Palmerston in this country, and of Louis Philip in France, deny that there is any coolness at present between the French and English Cabinets, or that the former has shown any predilection for Russian principles and Russian alliance. But we question whether any person arrived at years of discretion either in France or England partakes of their incredulity on these points. It is evident that Louis Philip's principles of government, as disclosed more particularly in the recent laws against the press and against associations are such as would lead him greatly to prefer the alliance of the German and Russian Sovereigns to that of England. But he is playing a hazardous game with a wily and powerful opponent. It is by no means improbable that Russia is merely cajoling him—inciting him to such acts of oppression on his subjects as must render his throne insecure, and paralyze his power of resistance to her projects of aggrandizement in the East. To the increase of her empire in that quarter, the views and exertions of Russia have been ever directed since the time of Peter the Great. The alliance of England and France is the main obstacle to the success of these machinations. The interest therefore of Russia in weakening that alliance is obvious; and her motive for rendering the French King suspected and unpopular among his subjects is equally plain. But the interest of the French people as plainly lies the other way; and it may be the object of Lord Durham to convince Louis Philip, that in the present state of public feeling, not merely in France itself, but in the Peninsula, in Germany, and in Italy, it would be extremely hazardous for him to take part with the despots against the friends of freedom. As Louis Philip is a tolerably shrewd, though a very selfish, conceited, and unprincipled man, he will perhaps retrace, or strive to retrace, his false steps. But it is in the first place necessary, that he should be made to understand the real dangers of his position. His subservient Ministers, the apostates from all that formerly stood them in the stead of principles, are the last persons to offer advice either honest or wise. Lord Granville is notoriously unequal to the more difficult duties of his post; and hence the necessity and advantages of sending a man of vigour and independence of mind to Paris at this juncture. We confess that we entertain hopes, that Lord Durham's representations may make some impression on the French King, and disappoint, for the present at least, the triumphant expectations of the cunning Pozzo and his master.

The Associations Suppression Law having passed the Chamber of Deputies, as we mentioned last week, has been introduced into the Chamber of Peers; through which its speedy passage without amendment was deemed a matter of certainty. But events have since occurred, which, it is just possible, may cause its postponement, or perhaps induce the Government to consent to a mitigation of its severity. The Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 176 to 168, has refused to grant the money which the Ministry had pledged themselves to pay the United States as an indemnity for the injuries inflicted during the last war by the French upon American commerce. The amount agreed to be paid was twenty-five millions of francs, about one million sterling; and the Duke de Broglie exerted himself very earnestly to procure the ratification of this agreement by the Chamber; but to no purpose. The *Times* Paris correspondent says, that the Opposition were prepared to vote half the sum, which they considered sufficient to cover all the real loss. But we do not give the majority of the Chambers any credit for conscientious scruples of economy on this point. The secret of the Ministerial defeat, or rather, the defeat of the American Government, is this—that the Ambassador from the United States was required to remit the whole twenty-five millions in full, and was not authorized to lay out a portion of that sum in the only sure way of obtaining a majority in the Chamber of Deputies, namely, by bribing the members, who have been accustomed in one way or another to get a per centage on all the money they vote. The consequence of this refusal by the Chamber, was the resignation of the Duke de Broglie, and of the former Foreign Minister, Sebastini, who was a member of the Cabinet with no especial duties. Parhepse the Duke de Brogle was not sorry to leave a Cabinet whose unpopularity is extreme, and the members of which seem to be committed to a violent and dangerous course of aggression upon the rights of their fellow citizens. The King, however, it is said, would endeavour to persuade him to recal his resignation; and Kings seldom sue in vain. The person talked of as his successor is the Count St. Aularie, now Ambassador at Vienna. The resignation of Guizot, the Minister of Public-Instruction, and Human, the Minister of France, will perhaps follow that of Le Brogle; but no other resignations are looked for.—*Spectaitor*, *April* 5.

"Lord DURHAM's presence, and the speculations on it, fill half the newspapers. He is come about Turkey—he is come about Belgium—he is come about Algiers—he is come to help Dr. Bowring out of the mire. He is in truth come, like a wise man, about all these and a hundred things besides. He is come to learn what France is doing, and meaning to do; and upon every subject both of foreign and domestic policy, he conceals none of his thoughts. Nor need he; for his thoughts, words, and actions, combine to do him honor."

Ten thousand men will enter Portugal on the 1st of April, forming two divisions; one under the command of Morillo, which will proceed by way of Verin, in Galicia; the other commanded by Rodill, by Cindad Rodrigo. They will march upon Oporto and Villa Real, and proceed on to Santarem to join the army of Don Pedro. The command of Donna Maria's troops will be given to the Conde de Villa Flor, and both armies will combine in an attack on Santarem. You are too well acquainted with our situation to need that I should suggest the importance of this arrangement, and its consequences.—*Times' Madrid Correspondent.*

The editor of the *Gazette de France* was tried on Saturday last, for a seditious libel, containing an account of the interview between the Deputation of the French Legitimatists and the Duke de Bourdeaux, who was plainly styled Henry the Fifth: there were also some observations respecting the legality of paying taxes to the present dynasty. A defence was made, in which Carlist principles were avowed: and the Jury *acquitted* the defendant, who thus escaped the vengeance of the Government. M. Lionne, the editor of the *Tribune*, was not so fortunate. He has been convicted of publishing a libellous article in his paper, on the subject of associations, and condemned to the saving punishment of *five years'* imprisonment and a fine equal to 1000*l.* sterling money. Can any humane being, not blinded by bigotry or baseness avoid wishing for such a change in the French Government as may afford relief to the victims of such tyranny? The Doctrinaires and their Monarch may yet live to rue the day when they so foully abused their power over a betrayed and deluded people.—*Spectator*, *April* 5.

PORTUGAL.

OPORTO, March 25, four o'clock p. m.—The governor of the city has just received a despatch of four lines from Admiral Napier, who says—"This morning I took Camina by surprise, and Vienna will be shortly in our possession." The Admiral landed there with about 600 men, brought from Lisbon in the steamers *George the Fourth* and *Lord of the Isles* and mastered the place (where the feeling is strongly in favour of the constitutional cause) without opposition.—*Times.*

In the Foreign Market the chief speculation continues to be in Portugnese Bonds, and Don Pedro's party here have contrived, by a variety of rumours, to get up these securities to 67¼. Among other reports put in circulation, they have spread about that ten thousand Spanish troops are to enter Portugal to attack Don Miguel at Santarem. We should as soon expect to see the ten thousand Greeks under Xenophon range themselves on the side of Don Pedro as these same Spaniards, and should be glad to learn in what part of the Peninsula they have so long and so successfully concealed themselves from human eye. We had imagined that the Queen Regent was fully employed in her *amours*, in which she certainly appears to be a Liberal with a vengeance in her attempts to stifle public expression of opinion in Spain, and in bolstering up the ricketty throne of her daughter, without engaging in a crusade against Don Miguel, in which kicks will doubtless be distributed more abundantly than halfpence. We have before adverted to a party here supporting Don Pedro, who really appear to do so for Stock Exchange purposes alone, and who hatch victories with a precocity truly astonishing, and spread rumours abroad with a hand of liberality only to be accounted for by the simple fact, that they "put money in their purses" thereby.

At Oporto the Ministry of Don Pedro is very unpopular, and their measures strongly condemned. The elections of the municipal body had gone against the ministerial candidates, and the cry of "the liberty of the press" is become general.

The Lord of the Isles steamer has captured and carried into Vigo an English cutter, which sailed from this port with amunition for Don Pedro. The African steamer had been sent to Vigo a few days before the Pantaloon sailed with despatches for Lord Howard de Walden, the British Ambassador.

The Lisbon *Chronica* of the 20th contains a decree of Don Pedro's, depriving Don Miguel of all his titles and honours, and confiscating his estates.—*Cornubian.*—*Liverpool Standard*, *April* 8

There are some events this week under the head of Portugal. A Captain Crotty, a fine young Irishman, who lately held a commission in Pedro's army, was killed on the night of the 12th of March, in a scuffle, by one of the Portuguese Guard. The Lisbon correspondent of the *Courier* says, in reference to this affair—

"The papers will doubtless give you many versions of this melancholy catastrophe; but the simple truth is, if divested of all prejudice, that it originated in the drunken turbulence of some English, and a life has unhappily been sacrificed; a thing likely to happen when arms are put into the hands of timid men, who in difficulty lose their self-possession."

The Lisbon authorities are employed investigating this affair.

It is said that some troops from Oporto have received orders to march towards the South, there being no opposing force of the Miguelites in that neighbourhood; and that a detachment in Algarve, under Bernardo De Sa, would also move upon Santarem, where the main armies are still inactive. Admiral Napier was prevented by stormy weather from capturing Ligueira; but there was no doubt, in Lisbon, that he would soon be able to reduce that place. From all this it would seem, that the Pedroites, for the twentieth time, are *going* to drive Miguel out of Portugal.

A decree has been issued for the confiscation of the Usurper's private property.

The Court of Lisbon was in a state of consternation when the last letters were written. Anger and dismay were portrayed on the countenances of every courtier, and even Don Pedro and the Queen were at a loss to preserve their equanimity. The author of this distress was the British Ambassabor, Lord Howard de Walden; who, fancying that a style of dress which had received the approbation of that great martinet George the Fourth, would not be disagreeable at Lisbon, actually went to be presented to the Queen at the Palace of Ajuda with his diplomatic legs cased in calfskin—the man wore boots! The impression created by this want of attendance to the etiquette of the Court, the correspondent of the *Times* declares to have been "*very unpleasant.*"—*Spectator*, *April* 5.

SPAIN.

Letters of the 27th of March have been received to-day from Madrid. It would appear from them that the projected expedition to Portugal has been resolved upon by the Spanish government, and that troops, were already despatched to the frontier. Some persons suppose that the expedition is not undertaken with the only view of driving Don Carlos from the frontiers of Spain, but also to afford assistance to Don Pedro against Don Miguel. This supposition, however, rests merely on the fact that M. Sermento, the envoy of Donna Maria, had had an audience of the Regent of Spain on the 21st, for the purpose of delivering his credentials. None of the expected Ministerial resiguations had actually occurred, but that of M. Burgoes was still spoken of, and it was once more said that M. Imaz, the new Minister of Finance, also wished to retire, on account of his great age. The convocation of the Cortes is hardly alluded to in the letters of the 27th, and the little said of it does not enable us to judge of what is intended, or whether any final decision had yet been taken.—*Letter from Paris in the Times.*

The Cabinet of Madrid is principally occupied with plans for the arrangement of the finances. Arrangement means, a bargain with foreign creditors to take considerably less than is "nominated in the bond." At the date of the last advices, nothing had been certainly determined upon. The non-recognition of the Cortes debt it still the great obstacle in the way of negotiating with London capitalists. Troops have been despatched to the frontier of Portugal; and it is believed that an attempt will be made to expel Don Carlos from that country. M. Sarmento, the Minister from Donna Maria, has been well received at Madrid. Up to the 27th of March, no resignations had taken place among the Ministry; though, as usual, several were talked of. The accounts from the seat of war are unsatisfactory, inasmuch as they bring no account of any decisive attempt by the Queen's troops to subdue the insurgents. In Madrid the warfare seems to excite little attention.

PARIS, March 27.—The Bourdeaux journals received to-day have only news by no means favourable to the Queen's cause. According to the *Memoriale*, the Queen's situation daily becomes more critical. "If Don Carlos," says that journal, "were not so cowardy as he is, happily for the Queen's party, if, instead of remaining hid in an obscure corner of Portugal while his soldiers are fighting, he resolved to come and serve as a leader of the insurgent provinces, the Peninsula would be plunged in a civil war, the issue of which it would be impossible to foresee. But as the Queen now has the upper hand, let her know how to profit by her elevated position—let her force her Cabinet to lay aside its apathy: let her promptly take measures analogous to that in the *Madrid Gazette* of the 11th inst., viz. the application of part of the revenues of the church to the payment of the national debt; let her encourage the Volunteer Militia to join her troops, in order to clear the insurgent provinces; let her, in a word, enter securely into the contention, and Spain may be saved."

GERMANY.

The Frankfort Gazette of the 29th ult. announces the death of the reigning Duke of Anhalt Bernburg, father of the Princess Frederick of Prussia.

NAPLES.

March 15.—The union of Prince Leopold, Viceroy of Sicily, and second brother of the King, with the Princess Mary, daughter of the King of the French, is no longer a matter of doubt; the marriage is to be celebrated in the course of this spring. Much hope is placed in the alliance, the young Princess having been educated under the immediate eye of Madame Adelaid, whose cultivated understanding and richly endowed mind are well known. In Palermo, which is to be the residence of the Royal pair, the news has created the liveliest sensation, the young Princess having been born there. It is said that the Queen of the French will accompany her daughter here! at a latter period the Dukes of Orleans and Nemours will also pay us a visit. This has given rise to a report that our Sovereign had changed his opinion relative to his sister, the Queen Regent of Spain.

DENMARK.

The son of the Crown Prince of Denmark has been banished from his grandfather's Court, for beating his wife, and "lifting his hands against the King and Queen." A precious sample of royalty this young gentleman must be. He is, however, according to rumour, by no means the first or only one of his generation who have amused themselves with kicking and beating their wives and mothers.—It is a pity that no long-suffering personage like the Margravine of Bareuth resides at the Court of Denmark, to chronicle these royal escapedes, for the edification of the believers in the divine right of monarchs.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

Extract of a letter from Constantinople, dated the 4th of March, 1834:—"This country has been preparing for war, which proceeding, only speaks the sentiments of Russia, Turkey being as much under Russian controul as Odessa. It is of no use for England to bully the Turks; they can do nothing—it is Russia they must go to if the treaty is to be fulfilled. England has lost much in this quarter by acting the bully, which she has done for some months—even this miserable government laugh at her. We trust she will not interfere again; it would only draw the Russians inevitably to Constantinople, which her interference a year ago would have prevented. There, however, has been a kind of fatality attached to the proceedings of England with respect to this country for some time past. Every thing that England has done has promoted the views of Russia, and if England should now instigate Mehemed Ali, with the view of placing him on the throne of Constantinople, there would be another and crowning error that would utterly destroy the independence of Turkey.—*Guardian and Public Ledger, April* 1.

CAIRO.

A Russian Consul-General has made his apperance at Cairo, and has been presented to Mohammed Ali. As there is no trade between Russia and the dominions of the Viceroy of Egypt, he is of course sent as a political spy.—*Spectator. April* 25.

BERMUDA.

The Legislature of Bermuda have passed a resolution declaring the utter abolition of slavery in the colony, without any modification of apprenticeship, from the 1st of August next.

A petition to the King has been signed by a large body of the merchants and planters of Jamaica, against the continuance of the Legislature of that island as at present constituted. The petitioners wish that, until the freedom of the Negroes is established on a permanent basis, the "Assembly should be suspended, and its legislative functions rested in a responsible Council appointed by the King, on principles similar (as far as the different circumstances admit) to those regulations established in Demerara, and other colonies recently conquered." They allege as reasons for so doing, that as the Imperial Parliament has legislated for the internal concerns of the colony, a seat in the Assembly is no longer held in esteem by men capable of legislating for the benefit of the colony; that the Assembly will therefore be probably filled with unfit persons that to provide for emergencies, a more energetic and powerful government will be proper; and that the suspension of their legislative functions will tend to allay party-spirit—*Ibd.*

UNITED STATES.

The Committee of Ways and Means, in the American House of Representatives, made two reports, on the 4th of March. The minority affirm that the President was not justified in removing the deposits from the Bank of the United States; whereas the majority not only have reported strongly in favour of the measures of General Jackson but conclude a long list of all portions of misconduct against the Bank Directors, with the following important resolutions.—

"1. Resolved, that the Bank of the United States ought not to be chartered.

"2. Resolved, that the public deposits ought not to be restored to the Bank of the United States.

"3. Resolved, that the State Banks ought to be continued as the places of deposit of the public money; and that it is expedient for Congress to make further provision by law, prescribing the mode of selection, the securities to be taken, and the manner and terms on which they are to be employed.

"4. Resolved, that, for the purpose of ascertaining, as far as practicable, the cause of the commercial embarrassment and distress complained of by numerous citizens of the United States, in sundry memorials which have been presented to Congress in the present session; and of inquiring whether the charter of the Bank of the United States has been violated, and also what corruptions and abuses have existed in its management; *whether it has used its corporate power, or money, to control the press, to interfere in politics, or influence elections;* and whether it has had any agency, through its management or money, in producing the existing pressure; a select committee be appointed to inspect the books, and examine into the proceedings of the said bank, who shall report whether the provisions of the charter have been violated or not, and also what abuses or mal-practices have existed in the management of the said bank; and that the said committee be authorized to send for person and papers, and to summon and examine witnesses on oath, and to examine into the affairs of the said bank and branches; and that they are further authorized to visit the principal bank, or any of its branches, for the purpose of inspecting the books, correspondence, accounts, and other papers connected with its management or business; and that the said committee be required to report the result of such investigation, together with the evidence they may take, at as early a day as practicable."—*Ibd*

On the other hand, the Bank Directors have published a report of the operations of the establishment during the five months ending on the 1st of March last, with a view to prove that the pressure on the money market was not owing to their proceedings. They state.

"1st. That the reduction of the loans has not been by upwards of four millions of dollars as great as the reduction of deposits.

"2d. That the withdrawal of nearly eight millions of dollars of those funds on which the Bank had based its accommodations to the community, has not yet been followed by a reduction of accommodations equal to one-half the amount of funds thus withdrawn.

"3d. That from the 1st of January to the 1st of March, the increase in the line of domestic bills amounted to nearly two millions and a half of dollars."

As the Senate almost unanimously supports the Bank, and the House of Representations the President, it is difficult to say what the result of this contest may be.

DEBATES AND PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

THE DEANERY OF DOWN; LORD PLUNKETT'S DEFENCE.

On Monday the 4th March Mr. LITTLETON presented a memorial from the Reverend Thomas Plunkett, Dean of Down. He explained the circumstances attending the bestowal of the Deanery on the son of the Irish Chancellor. As soon as the vacancy occurred, Earl Grey, of his own accord, wrote to offer it to Lord Plunkett for his son. There was no solicitation, or knowledge of his intention on the part of Lord Plunkett; who was as much surprised as gratified by the act of Lord Grey. If it were asked why Lord Plunkett had accepted the offer, which was at direct variance with the recommendation of his own report, he could state to the House, that Lord Plunkett came into office five months after the commission had issued under the Great Seal, and was so unacquainted with the contents of the report, that he signed it with great reluctance, and only on the representations of his brother Commissioners that he was answerable only for the principles, not the detailed statements in it. Subsequently, when Mr. Stanley wrote to him to say that the appointment (for which Dean Plunkett resigned a living worth 1,200l. a year, and which was supposed to be unconditional,) must be held only conditionally. Lord Plunkett immediately agreed to the insertion of those clauses in the Church Temporalities Bill which put it in the power of Government to adopt the recommendations of the Commissioners, had it been deemed right to adopt them. The Deanery of Down was therefore now liable to be dealt with as if it were still vacant. Mr. Littleton said he did not know what impression this statement might make on the House, but he hoped that those Members who disagreed with him, would refrain from expressing any strong opinion, till further informations were laid before them.

Mr. COBBETT, under that injunction, would only say that his impression was very different from Mr. Littleton's: he thought the defence had made the case worse.

Mr. GOULBURN said, that had he wished to make Lord Plunkett's conduct the subject of animadversion, he should like nothing better to effect his object than what had fallen from Mr. Littleton. It appears that Lord Chancellor Plunkett—the highest legal functionary in Ireland—found the draught of a report, and signed it, with knowing any thing of its contents.

Mr. LITTLETON observed, that Lord Plunkett had read it.

Mr. GOULBURN—"Undoubtedly he signed it. Either he did or did not read it. If he did not, the inference is obvious; if he did, he must have known the condition on which the appointment ought to have been made."

Major BEAUCLERK hoped that something would be done to compensate one of the curates of the parishes which were to have been separated, who had only 80l instead of 100l. per annum. He was in debt and distress.

Mr. ROBINSON said, Lord Plunkett was on the horns of a dilemma—his defence was most unsatisfactory.

Mr. STANLEY denied that Lord Plunkett was bound to know the contents of the five schedules, or the particulars of a hundred unions, mentioned in the report.

Mr. RUTHVEN said, the saddle would now be fixed on the right horse. The manner in which Government had bestowed their patronage, threw a dark shade on the management of the Irish Church.

The memorial was laid on the table; and Mr. Littleton said, in reply to a question from Mr. Ruthven, that Government could not interfere in behalf of Mr. Campbell, the curate mentioned by Major Beauclerk. It was a hard case; he hoped it was not so bad as represented.—*Spectator, Mar.* 28.

SPECTATOR.—MARCH 29.

The Opposition party in the Parliament of Lower Canada is likely to give the Government some trouble. A call of the House was made on the 15th of last month, when seventy resolutions were proposed, strongly condemnatory of the proceedings of Lord Aylmer, the Governor, and of the despatches of Mr. Stanley. The extracts from those despatches, which had been laid before the House, are termed "insulting and inconsiderate, to such a degree that no legally constituted body, although its functions were infinitely subordinate to those of legislation, could or ought to tolerate them." Subsequently, nine articles of impeachment against Lord Aylmer were added to the above seventy; and a vote to moderate their fervour was negatived, by 52 to 19. When the last accounts left Quebec, twenty-three of the resolutions had been adopted, an Committee of the whole.

Mr. Mackenzie, who has been twice expelled the Assembly of Upper Canada, attempted nevertheless to take his seat in the House on the 10th of February. He was ordered out in custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms; but again returned, and was again removed. He repeated the attempt a third time, and was taken into custody; but discharged, after an admonition from the Speaker which he earnestly protested against.

THE DENMAN PEERAGE.

Of all pensioners, lawyers are the most greedy. Among sinecurists, they and their progeny are leviathans: witness the names of Ellenborough, Yorke, Scott, Kenyon, Manners, and Knox. To these must now be added the name of Denman; for the Chief Justice has been made a Peer of the realm, *with* a family, and *without* a fortune.

The pretence made use of for this new creation is curious: it is said that Lord Brougham requires assistance in getting through the Scotch appeals, and that he will receive it from Lord Denman. But no one pretends that the Chief Justice is learned in Scotch law. In this respect, he and Lord Wynford are nearly on a par; though we admit Lord Denman's superiority in the other points which are requisite to form a good judge—temper, humanity, and quick moral feeling.

Had the creation been for life only—without "remainder"—it would not have been so objectionable. It is not of the elevation of the present Lord that we complain, for he will probably be able to earn his salary. But, in one shape or another, the country will be called on to maintain the family—that is if the Hereditary Peerage last. Pauper Peers are incumbrancas on the people to the third and fourth generation. They become almost inevitably time-serving and mean in their politics, and the ready instruments of bringing their order into contempt.

In the present temper of the nation, a man runs no small hazard who accepts a Peerage without wealth. Lord Denman may rely upon this, that his disposal of the patronage in his gift will be most rigidly watched. He will now be induced to grasp at emolument, in the shape of pensions and places, for himself and family, which, as plain Sir Thomas, he could safely reject and despise. He has now got the dignity of his order to support; and if it be true, as generally supposed, that he is far from being a wealthy man that dignity can only be maintained at the public cost. But will the nation consent to pay the expense of this miserable gew gaw of a Peerage for Lord Denman's heirs male? will it lie down quietly, and see pensions for younger children voted as heretofore?—*Spectator, April* 5.

ONE OF THE SPENDING CLASS.

'The embarrassments of a noble lord holding large and valuable possessions in the North, have it length come to a crisis, which has produced a powerful sensation, but no surprise, at the West end of the town. It is said that the creditors of the noble lord alluded to offered him 14,000*l.* per annum, provided he would assign over property to pay at a distant period the full amount of their demands; but the offer was declined."—*Morning Herald.*

Such a man as this, whoever he may be, deserves no mercy. His fortune, it seems, was so vast, that even a remnant of it amounts to 14,000*l.* a year. Yet he is so deeply in debt, that his "embarrassments" have at last come to a "crisis." But what is this "crisis?" Why, that he should *only* have 14,000*l.* a year to live upon, out of the property which in common justice belongs to his creditors; who are content to petition for a distant period of payment of their debts, while this noble lord is still provided with the means of supporting an expensive establishment. His lordship, however, will consent to no such degradation. He and such as he have made the law of the land. His person cannot be touched; his landed property is all safe; he can fight his creditors with their own money; he will probably die before they can get a receiver of his rents appointed; and then the heir comes into full possession of the property, and may laugh at the simple fools who gave credit to his noble father. What has become of the bill introduced into the House of Commons last session, for rendering real property liable to the payment of simple contract debts?—*Spectator, April,* 5.

MR. ROBERT'S STEAM-CARRIAGE—BURSTING OF A BOILER.

A few months ago we mentioned a trial of the powers of a steam-carriage invented by Mr. Roberts, of this town, and constructed at the works of Messrs. Sharp, Roberts, and Co., Falkner-street. It will, perhaps, be recollected that the carriage at that time failed from a want of sufficient capacity in the boiler for generating the steam required. It was consequently taken back to the works, where considerable alterations were made in it, and, in particular, the size of the boiler was very considerably increased. These alterations having been completed, a private trial of the carriage was made on the evening of Thursday week; by running it a mile and a half up Oxford Road; when it was found that the defect which had previously existed was perfectly removed, and that there was an abundance of steam to keep up a speed of eighteen or twenty miles an hour on level ground. It was discovered, however, at the same time, that one of the changes which had been made in an arrangement of the different parts of the engine was a very serious evil. In order to place in a convenient and accessible situation the force-pumps by which the boiler was supplied with water, they were removed to a considerable distance from the water tank, with which they communicated by means of narrow pipes, about sixteen feet in length, and rising about six feet perpendicular from the tank to the pumps. Although the machinery of the pumps worked perfectly well during the trip, it was soon found that the water in the boiler was rapidly diminishing; owing, we presume, to the friction of the column of water in the pipes, which prevented it from flowing to the pumps with sufficient rapidity.—In consequence of this discovery, the carriage was taken back to the works with all possible speed, having travelled three miles in about thirteen minutes (not reckoning six minutes, which were lost in turning, from the insufficient width of the road.)

In consequence of the inconvenience which had been experienced, an alteration was made in the pumps, but of what nature we are uninformed, as no change was made in their situations or in the pipes by which they communicated with the water-tank; and the carriage was brought out for another trial yesterday morning. About fourteen minutes past nine o'clock the coach started from the yard in Falkner-street, carrying about forty passengers, and proceeded along Oxford-road at a very rapid rate. It passed the mile-stone near All Saints' Church in about three minutes and a half, and had proceeded about a mile and a half along the road, when it was again discovered that the pumps, although they worked, to all appearance, perfectly well; had injected little or no water into the boiler, which was found to be nearly empty. No time was now lost in turning the head of the carriage towards home; when it was stopped, and the fire immediately raked out, in the hope of preventing injury to the tubes and the end of the boiler,— a precaution, however, which the event proved to have been adopted rather too late.

As soon as the fire was got out, the boiler was filled from a pool near the road side; the fire was then re-kindled; and the carriage, after a long delay, began to move back towards Manchester. It had proceeded nearly as far as the end of Rusholmerood, when a loud noise, an immense volume of steam, and a mingled shower of boiling water and red-hot cinders, which flew in all directions, announced that the boiler had given way. Most fortunately no person upon the carriage sustained any material injury from the explosion, the principal forte of which was exerted against the ground; but four men, who, in spite of repeated warnings, and indeed, of some blows, had persisted in hanging upon the back of the carriage, were much scalded. One of them, named John Hunt, a carder, out of employment, was greatly injured in the back and face, and was immediately conveyed to the infirmary, where, we are sorry to say he now lies in a very dangerous state. Considerable mischief was also done to the windows near to which the explosion took place; particularly to those of the shops of Mr. Baron, chemist and druggist, and Mr. Ridgway, grocer, in which nearly all the glass was broken; and we believe the red-hot cinders set fire to the interior of Mr. Baron's shop, but the flames were promptly extinguished.

Of course, after such an accident, it was impossible to bring the carriage home by the power of the engine, and it was consequently drawn to Messrs. Sharp, Roberts, and Co.'s yard by horses. As yet no very minute examination has been made or can be made, until the carriage is partially taken to pieces, to ascertain the cause of the explosion: but there can be scarcely any doubt that it was owing to the burning of that end of the boiler which was next the fire, at the time when there was a deficiency of water. The end-plate was composed of bell metal, which, though sufficiently tenacious when not exposed to a very high temperature, it but ill calculated for bearing the intense heat to which it would be subjected when the boiler was nearly empty; and there can be little doubt that its tenacity had been at that time so far destroyed as to render it unable to bear the ordinary pressure of the steam. At the time of the explosion the engine was working under a pressure of 50lbs. on the inch. But the boiler had been previously proved under a pressure of 250lbs. on the inch,—a pressure which, of course, it would still have borne unless something had occurred to diminish its strength.

Our readers are, no doubt, already aware that we are by no means sanguine in our expectations as to the success of steam carriages on common roads. We think there are many things to be accomplished, and many objections to be obviated, before they can become generally useful; and we doubt whether any improvement of which they are susceptible can render them tolerable in crowded streets and highways. At the same time we think it right to say that the accident which occurred yesterday does not, in the slightest degree, diminish the chance of eventual success, either of the particular carriage to which it happened, or of any other which may be constructed. It was owing to a defect which, when known, may be very easily guarded against,—quite as easily in a road-carriage as in a railway engine; and the latter have now been working in sufficient numbers, and for a sufficient length of time, to show that the chance of accident from such a source is by no means great.—*Manchester Guardian, April* 8.

THE EARTHQUAKE AT ARICA.

We have been favoured with the perusal of a letter received in town, from a gentleman residing at Lima, containing an interesting account of the great earthquake at Arica and Tacua, as witnessed by his correspondent at the latter place. The following extracts will be read, doubtless, with interest.

Tacua, 18th Sept. 1833.—We were this morning visited by one of the most fearful earthquakes which this city has ever experienced, the consequences of which have been dreadful both in the destruction of property and lives. It occurred about six o'clock, while most of the people were in bed, and was followed in a quarter of an hour afterwards by another not quite so strong, but said to have been as bad as that at Caracas where so many lives were lost. There was no noise as is usual preceding the shock, but it came upon us suddenly in its full strength, and lasted half a minute or more. Had it continued a few seconds longer, or had it taken place during the night or any of the festival occasions, when the churches are generally filled, half of the population must have perished: as it was, many were buried alive under their houses, and in the churches while at mass.

The Governor immediately after called a meeting of the Cabildo, who have ordered all the houses in the least degree dangerous to be pulled down. The soldiers are now employed in this duty, and have already disinterred a number of bodies, principally females and children from the ruins. Several persons were taken from their houses from holes made in the walls, the doors being firmly closed; and others who were crushed beneath the fallen materials, were taken out more dead than alive. I witnessed a number of most affecting scenes; husbands deprived of wives and children, who were bruised and disfigured in the most shocking manner. One woman with her child were found wrapt together in a blanket, she having prepared to run out, but was stopped by the door being twisted and blocked up. Two were found under the ruins of the church, clasped in each other's arms, having resigned themselves thus to their fate when prevented from escaping. It is lamentable that the

loss of many lives was occasioned by the ignorance and superstition of the people. The sub-prefect was out of town, but arrived at 12 o'clock, and is using every means to mitigate the consequences of this sad catastrophe. The foreigners, however, had in the mean time opened a subscription for the relief of the poorest sufferers, and a list has been filled, including the whole of them at one to three doubloons each, which will amount to something handsome. The loss of property has been very great; and in this place alone it is estimated at from two to three hundred thousand dollars. Indeed I should suppose more, for scarcely a house has escaped without more or less injury. The number of bodies found are about twenty, but there are about 500 cart loads of rubbish to be removed yet from the ruins of the church, which will take some time. However, there are few missing now.

Sept. 19th.—By the post this morning we have received a confirmation of the report in circulation last night of the total fall of Arica; not a habitable house remaining—two lives lost only; which is so far consolatory. The elegant new Custom House, which has just been finished at great expense, is reduced to ruins. We are thankful, deeply thankful to the Almighty for our preservation; none of the victims are foreigners. The merchants suffer severely from the impoverished state to which their debtors are reduced; no business can be done for some time. The greater part of the purchasers from Arequipa, Moquiqua, Cochambamba, and other parts of the interior, have started off to see how their families have fared. Calana, Pochia, Lama, Loumba, and the other towns we have yet heard from have suffered equally with ourselves in proportion to their size; in the latter the whole of last year's wine has been lost, by the vessels in which it was contained breaking in the vaults. We have had a succession of shocks since, to the number of 20 already, and cannot remain in our houses a moment without the greatest apprehension We anxiously wait the particulars of this disastrous earthquake from other parts of the country, over which it must have extended generally.—*New Bedford Mercury. American Paper.*

GERMAN DUELLING.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "HIGHWAYS AND BYWAYS."

From the New Monthly Magazine for April.

THE most striking object in the streets of the University towns of Germany are the numerous groups of young men, of a half-and half appearance, between that of mechanics and of men of fashion. The great majority incline towards the former; and they would at once be set down as tradesmen's apprentices, or others of that wholesome class which is obliged to earn it bread, were it not for the lazy, independent air which is prominent both in individuals and in the mass. Some, however, show evidence of "blood," both in manner and mien, and in the distinctive shades of dress from the velvet and skill-lined shooting-jacket to the frogged and embroidered frock. as compared with the course *cortees* the clumsy *redingotes*, and the appurtenant articles of apparel, worn by the many.

No hing can be in worse taste than the cut and pattern of the common costume of these youths; even when the greatest efforts are made at finery, the effect is villainous. A pair of brass spurs often stick out from torn and dirty boots; coarse and loose-hanging pantaloons are surmounted by gaudy and flaunting vests; and the body coats, even when dauted with silk lace, fringe, and tassels, are but more glaring proofs of atrocious taste. The little caps, of many different colours, are ungraceful and mean: and the everlasting and ever-evident pipe, full four-feet long, sending out clouds from the mouth, or dangling from the coat pocket, reminds one of Person's devil—

Whose coat was black and whose breeches were blue,
With a hole to had for his tail to come through—

and gives a notion (in many instances falsely) that vapoury vulgarity and smoke-dried intellect must be the distinguishing traits of a German student. The greater part of those youths wear mustachios; several allow their beards to grow on the chin, in the Charles the First fashion; and some have their faces covered with hair; while all wear the shirt collar turned down *à la Vandyke*, and dispense with the use of cravats.

Almost every second or third man you meet has one or more scars on his face. These display themselves in every phasis of recent or remote infliction. Sometimes as if the cheek had been seared by a sharp iron; at others, as though a narrow dash of red was daubed across; and often the inelegant applications of transversal stripes of common sticking-plaster tell the unhealed state of the cicatrize. All those wounded have a prize-fighting air. Some remind one of the grim patched-up physiognomy (but that is only a *wood-cut*) that serves as a frontispiece to the memoirs of a celebrated German storyteller, the *Hochwelge-borner* Baron Munchausen. On one occasion, I observed a young gentleman with the point of his nose carefully wrapped up, and held by a sling which was fastened to his cap.

So much for the outward and visible signs of the German students.

Their general habits of life unrefined and debasing. Tobacco smoke and beer from their atmosphere. Insignificant quarrels are followed by mean scratching-matches, called by courtesy *duels*, but better designated by their own peculiar phrase *paukerie** All this is very degrading. In those low drinking bouts of malt liquor amidst stupefying fumes from bad tabacco there is neither good taste nor cleanliness. Frequent squabbles on trifling causes engender an unsocial and quarrelsome spirit; and the mockery of fighting, by which they are followed, is not even terminated by a reconciliation. Resentment should be wiped away with our own or our enemy's blood. The quarrel should not be allowed to fester like the wound. But a University duel ends ungenerously, as it begins ignobly It is the very anthithesis of chivalry. Manliness blushes for, and civilization turns sick at it.

A *paukerée* is, notwithstanding, a thing to be seen—at least by the traveller who attaches importance to manners, and wishes to form a comparative table of national traits. I accordingly resolved to become a spectator of one, at least, of those affairs; and after various efforts, I succeeded. But before I describe it, I must say, that during many months' residence in Heidelberg, I neither witnessed nor heard of a single outrage or offence against public propriety, on the part of the *Burschenschaft*, as the community of students is called. The only thing approaching to a frolic which came under my notice, (for I do not admit the discordant yells of their beer-drinking bouts, or their carriage-processions in and out of town as evidence of such,) was the punishing a bundle of grass off the head of an old woman, at which both she and the youths laughed. This was a very Germanized kind of joke. In fact, the people, young and old, are too much stupified with tobacco to be at all up to fun. I defy any one to cite a dozen, much less

"A thousand, raw tricks of these bragging Jacks."

Among the exceptions—the many exceptions, I should say, to the unfascinating description I have given, I had the pleasure of being acquainted with one who was neither drinker nor fighter, who never suffered under the laws of the *hieb-comment*, the *stich-comment*, or the *knuppel-comment* (the cutting, the stabbing, or the cudgelling modes of duelling); nor ever experienced the *katzenjammer* (the cut's-misery) of growing sober after a debauch. This young man undertook to be my cicerone at a paukerei; and he was not long in giving me notice that one was to take place, at five o'clock in the afternoon of a certain day.

We accordingly set out for the scene of action,—a *wirtschaft* or low drinking-house, about a quarter of a mile from the town, on the opposite side of the river. But when we reached the bridge, we learned that the police had got scent of the affair; and a signal being hoisted by a scout on the river's bank, the one in communication at the *wirtschaft* gave the alarm? and, in a few minutes, we saw the violators of university law* scrambling and scampering up the hills, flying along the road, or pushing across the stream in the small canoes which were ready for the occasion The pursuit was not every fierce, for none of the offenders were taken, though a reward of three florins was promised for the seizure of each delinquent. But perhaps a counter-bribe had been given; so that I was probably, the most disappointed person on the occasion.

Another time we arrived after the business was done, in consequence of a servant's mistake as to hour. A third opportunity was lost by the doctor, who *must* attend on these occasions being gone an *another* party of pleasure with some friends. Two or three more disappointments took place, but finally, one sultry day in August. every thing favoured my wishes, and I reached the place, accompanied by My good-natured guide, at the same time with the combatants and the doctor, and we had the good luck to discover that the coast was clear, and no interruption likely to be offered to the sport.

These duels invariably take place in a large, lofty room, belonging to an isolated house of entertainment which is situate on the side of a hill, in a by-path that stretches up from the road to Siegelhausen on the northern bank of the Neckar. As my companion and myself passed through the garden and entered a straggling court-yard behind, the first thing that caught my attention was a man holding to a grinding stone, which was turned by a little boy, the blade of a long rapier, another lying beside him already sharpened. A young woman passed us, towards a long wing of the house which reposed on a vaulted terrace, a pewter basin in her hand filled with water, in which floated a large discoloured sponge. An old woman hobbled after, with a couple of long, coarse towels dangling over her arm.

All this looked like symptoms of fight, and attribntions of surgery. They were so, in fact. And it is not easy to describe the unpleasant sensations excited by these cold-blooded preparations by attendants of both sexes, all—male and female, young and old—looking as wooden and unconcerned on their arrangements for execution as the posts of a gallows or a guillotin.

Groups of *amateurs* now straggled into the garden and yard. They were all students attracted to the spot, a few from regard to the champions, more from love of the spot, yet all with an air of abstract indifference which only wanted an English atmosphere and English tailors to have made each man a breathing exemplar of the most exquisite dandyism. How, mused I as I looked on, would these Germans be affected by a riot or a battle? Could such a people ever consummate a *popular* revolution? As vassals of princedom, as tools of monarchs, they have often fought well, and would do so again and again. As enthusiasts in religion, spurred on by fanatic zeal, they shattered their ancient empire into fragments. But could any sentiment purely personal, or which merely embraces political rights, without the *prestige* of loyalty or religion, sufficiently rouse up the energies of the Germans of to-day to such a pitch as is required for effecting their own deliverance? Serious questions should not be answered nastily, even to one's self. So I was determined to "pause for a reply."

Among the gathering spectators of the scene I was now about to witness there might have been two or three somewhat actively worked upon by the preparations for the combat. The affair itself soon commenced.

The two principal actors were as complete contrasts in personal appearannce as it was possible to see pitted against one another. One was tall, handsome, and of a fine, bold bearing; the other short, plain-featured, and mean-looking. Alas for the instinctive injustice of human nature! It was impossible not to sympathise at once, to almost identify one's-self with him whose "outside man" looked so fair. No; a whole life of experience could not resist the oft-deceiving prejudice of *appearance*; and I mentally espoused the quarrel of this lofty and goodlooking swashbuckler, without knowing or caring at the moment whether he was in the right or the wrong, a brave man or a bully. But the self-adjusting principle soon began its action; the moral pendulum swung straight again. My eye caught the colours on the ribbon round the short man's cap. They were the tricolour! He was, then, a Frenchman, a son of liberty, perhaps a boy of the barricades? His opponent's band was black and white. He, therefore, was a Prussian; an educated, a civilised, a willing slave! How much less degraded is the Russian serf, or the black bondsman of America! Now, then, my sympathies have found the true course in which to run. There is no prejudice now to combat or give way to. I am enlisted under the true banner. Firm heart, quick eye, and steady arm, my brave lad! "Go it!" what a pity his name was not "Ned!"

And to work they soon went, and in a very exciting style. I have omitted to sketch the preparative strapping on of their *plastrons* I blush to call them by their real English name of *armour*; for I was ashamed to see men make such a mockery of fighting. Nor have I said a word of their *casquettes*. Why must I tell the truth, and translate them *helmets*? And I skipped all mention of their *mufflers*—I do not quite like to write down the true word, *gauntlets*; and I rather wished to let my readers enter into all the spirit of the set-to *first*, before I told them, as truth forces me to tell, that the combatants had nothing to apprehend at the utmost from all their "notes of preparation," beyond a cut across the nose or cheek. Even such a consummation is not pleasant in expectancy to those who happen to have the forenamed feature either too long or short: for, be it ever so long, no one, I suppose, would view its curtailment with complacency.

But admitting all the risk, still there was nothing to work very intensely on a mere observer—to make his nerves coil round his heart, or fix his teeth, or clench his hands, in the spectacle of a couple of youths slashing at each other's skull-caps and *plastrons* the latter made of thick leather, and forming hauberks and cuirasses so stoutly stuffed that a pistol bullet could could scarcely get through to the carcase behind.

The "desperate fidelity" of poor Kean's battle-scene in Richard or Macbeth was almost as blood-stirring. But then he had not the pale cheek and the quivering lip, the frown of real, an..er the glance of genuine hate. *These* tragedians had all that; and it was the truth of the picture that invested it with an interest which compared to the mere assumption of truth is what historical painting is to caricature.

Of all the sounds associated with destruction, there is none so keenly painful has that produced by blade against blade, either of small-swords or rapiers, in single combat. The booming of artillery the bursting of shells, the rattle of musketry the crash of sabres,—this chorus of the rattle-field is wholesale music to a warlike mind. The singing twang of a cannon-bullet. or the sharp whistle of a musket-ball, is impressive rather than painful: but the thin *whisk* of steel a gainst steel goes clean through the mind and makes the blood of the brain run cold.

I positively forgot that my brave bully-boys could do each other no mortal harm; and I looked on and listened for full five minutes, (as they cut, and parried and stamped, and flourished) with as decided a wound-up-edness as any spectacle of duelling ever caused me. At the end of five minutes the seconds pronounced the first heat over, and each man leant upon his friend's shoulder, (the friend exactly "accoutred as *he* was,") and panted, and wiped away "the plentiful moisture which encumbered" his brow, as Cowper (very neatly) says or sings.

A pause of a few minutes sufficed to rest the combatants, and again they went to work, performing, with great activity and ingenuity, all the evolutions of attack and defence according to the most approved method of the *hieb-comment*; their seconds following every movement by their side, with rapiers interposed, to protect the principals from anything like foul play, and the vulnerable parts of their bodies from any chance medley touch of the villainous "cold iron"

Heat after heat went on to the number of five, until at last I was satisfied that the rivals were by far too clever. I was tired as much, at least, as they were. All excitement was worn out; and, in a most sanguinary yearning for the conclusion, I mentally exclaimed—

"Fee-faw-fum!
Oh, for the blood of a German man!"

I should not have cared much had it been that of a Frenchman—ay, or an Irishman even. Suspense, like the celebrated sauce in the "Almanach des Gourmands," would make one *manger son père.*

And at last the long-wished-for demonstration of a wound was made, by a very pretty stream trickling, like a narrow skein of crimson silk, from the tip of my tricolour hero's chin, right down upon his *plastron*. Down fell the rapiers in a trice; off flew the *casquettes*; up sprang the little doctor, with his sky-blue coat and nankeen pantaloons, from the bench on which he had been dozing for full twenty minutes; forward hobbled the old woman with the basin and sponge; backward ran the boy who attended to pick up the weapons; out straggled the spectators; off stalked the victor, as proud as Polyphemus; and away slunk the vanquished, leaning on his friend's arm in a manner so sneaking, as to lower full cent.-per-cent. my already exhausted sympathy in his favour. The pleasantest relief to my fatigued and disappointed spirit was to learn that my Frenchman was, after all, *not* a Frenchman, and that his tri-coloured hatband was only the badge of the particular section of the University league to which he belonged. No sign or token of courtesy followed this catastrophe,—no shake of the hand—no, look of regret,—but a mutual scowl of sullen indifference. The men were probably bitter enemies for ever.

And so ended the *paukerei*,—a poor affair—an abortion of base-born and ill-bred valour, begotten in a *bier brauwery*, and brought forth in *wein-wirthschaft* unsponsored by any high or noble sentiment, undignified by any trait of generosity or pride. The tilting-bouts of chivalry were bravely barbarous; but these scratching-matches of civilization are throughly base.

In giving this sketch of one of the leading traits of German life, and in stating, but by no means exaggerating, the impression it produced on me, I do not mean to imply that the youths of Germany are deficient in that animal courage which too often urges the young men of other nations into personal conflicts, and makes them affairs of life and death. They are, on the contrary, as ready as any others to fight *à l'outrance* when there is ample cause for it. And perhaps the very habits of such ignoble encounters as I have described is a check to the frequent recurrence of deadly quarrels among them. That *such* quarrels do take place, I can myself vouch, for I once witnessed a sad proof of the fact, in the circumstance which I shall now record.

I was one dark January night occupied at my writing-desk, weaving a woof of historical events, crossed with a warp of fiction—or sketching some light profile national portraiture—or endeavouring to rouse a spark of English feeling for the trampled-on country in which I could not live without being interested for it—but whether it was a volume or a mouthly, or a daily "article" at which I worked is of small matter to the event by which my labours were interrupted.

A low, moanning melody was borne on the gusts which swept down the valley of the Neckar, at the opening of which the town of Heidelberg is situated. Its one main street, running for a mile between the river and the mountains, formed a channel for the free passage of the dirge—for such I soon ascertained it to be. Looking from my window, I oberved a lurid glow rising above the house-tops and throwing its red reflection upon the snow which covered them. A waving cloud of thick smoke marked the line of the procession, the leaders of which soon appeared coming round a slight curve in the long narrow street.

Immediately knew it to be a student's funeral which thus roused with lugubrious harmony the snow-enveloped dulness of the place, and sent out a crowd of youth to parade the town, many of them in costume so incongruous with the season and not quite consistent with the scene; but the whole solemnity showing an arrangement of martial discipline which made it more than commonly impressive.

The six leaders were wrapped in dark cloaks, and stalked on some paces before the band, composed of horns, bugles, and bass instruments, whose wailing tones swelled out as the procession approached, in a strain of commingled depth and wildness. Next appeared a young man of almost gigantic height, dressed in a suit of black, with large military boots and spurs, a huge cocked hat, trimmed with white feathers, a coloured scarf across his shoulders, long white cavalry gauntlets reaching nearly to his elbows, and a drawn rapier in his hand. He was the director of the various manœuvres, and his motions of command were obeyed along the whole moving column, whose double files, of some hundreds in number, stretched down the entire length of the main street.

All the men thus forming the living hedge at both sides carried torches, which were flourished in irregular movements, some dashing the blazing ends at times against the frozen snow on which they walked, producing by the mixture of flame and smoke a strangely solemn effect of brilliancy and gloom. There were a couple of dozen of the youths dressed in the same grotesque mixture of civil and military costume as the chief captain, and who followed his commands in regulating the march. But not a word was spoken aloud, no sound was heard throughout the peopled streets save the oppressive harmony of the dead march, in strains indescribably plaintive and original, the slow tramp of hundreds of feet, and the heavy tolling of the church bell, as the procession approached the burial-ground, which was a short distance from, but not in sight of, the house I occupied.

The coffin-bearers wore suitable cloaks, sombre and fitted to protect the wearer from the frosty air and the drifting flakes of snow which were hurried on by the east wind. But at each side of the bier walked six or eight chief mourners, all bareheaded, dressed in full suits of black, with silk stockings, thin shoes, and *chapeaux bras* under the arm! How civilization and refinement lose themselves in burlesque, thought I; and what a chance there is of those foolish followers of an absurd fashion falling victims in their turn, but to a death less glorious even than that which has sent this one to his last account!

A concentrated blaze of light, rising far above the tall and leafless trees, soon marked the spot where the mortal remains of the young duellist were lowered into the earth, while his hundreds of former companions stood round in serried circles, doing honour to his obsequies. I could not withdraw from the contemplation of the scene, although it was only through the mind's eye it was evident. The whole procession had passed out of sight, with the straggling citizens of both sexes, young and old, by whom it was accompanied in solemn silence. The long street was quite abandoned, and the rays from the few lamps which swung at wide intervals across, fell heavily upon the snow and the dark buildings at either side. Suddenly a loud burst of song rose upon the air. The deep harmony of hundreds of male voices was joined in the requiem, and quite overpowered the instrumental accompaniment. It was sad and solemn beyond all description No female notes lightened the full-throated harmony. Never did sorrow find a more fitting tone than in the chorus of that deep lament.

I could no longer resist the desire to mingle with the throng. An impulse of sadness hurried me resistlessly aloug, as the swell of the sea heaves a vessel on its silent course. I was soon at the door of the grave-yard, But all was once more still. The death dirge had ceased, and the earth heap was loosely piled over the body which had taken its dark berth below. The crowd quickly began to hurry forth In a moment or two more the band appeared outside, and it struck up anew a less solemn, but a not less impressive strain than before. It was one of those fine martial airs to which men move to battle which thrill through the nerves and call the dull or stagnant feelings to arms. Every one present seemed to feel the inspiration. The procession which was now formed had all the appearance of a military train. There was no coffin, no bier, and apparently no mourners. A tone of excited, of desperate ardour pervaded those whose measured steps so lately kept time with the melancholy music of the dirge. The horns echoed along the wood-covered hill, at the foot of which the procession now moved back towards the buildings of the university, and the majestic ruins of the castle above returned the bugle's tones in wild and half unearthly mimicry. The grotesque diversity of costumes worn by the students, their countenances varying from breathless animation to hair-covered ferocity, the gestures with which each man tossed his flaring torch above his head the glittering of the sword-blades here and there, the wintry harshness of the scene the wind-gusts heard at interval in the skeleton branches of trees, all formed a whole of combinations each one in fierce keeping with the rest.

We—for I had joined the crowd and felt myself identified with the ceremony,—arrived at the large square of the university. Here the leaders halted the torch-bearers in double ranks, at each of the four sides; and at a signal given, every one advanced towards the centre, and flung his flambeau on the earth. In a few minutes the accumulation of fiery brands formed a considerable pile; and, while a thick volume of flame and smoke rose up, and was carried rapidly down the wind, the whole assembly once more shouted a chorus of almost stunning harmony. Every one knows how the German youths are trained to vocal music; and the effect of several hundreds, on such an occasion as this, singing in parts and without a note of discord, one of their grandest national hymns, baffles imagination, and defies the pen.

It required but little stretch of fancy to believe that the spirit of patriotism rose on this union of incense and melody. It seemed emblematic of that holy desire for freedom which swells and glows in the German heart. A people imbued with a strong passion so developed cannot, I thought, be doomed to perpetual thraldom. There is a longing after liberty that must some time find a vent and secure a triumph. Then let not the youths of these fine European tracts be hastily judged on isolated instances of bad taste or unworthy habits. Their eccentricities my arise from a vague longing for distinction; their wayward doings be but ambition seeking the right road. A keen sense of political debasement may make them both restless and dull. But when the trumpet shall sound the hour of their regeneration, the depots may quiver in their core! Such a scene as this speaks home to the heart. The men who look and feel as these men do must finally work out their political salvation. These universities, with all their besetting sins, are fine nurseries for noble thought. Here the prince and the peasant sit side by side, read the same lessons of wisdom, and breathe the same atmosphere of truth. There are no badges of privilege; no circles of exclusion; no inordinate masses of wealth and pride, represented by the scions of an arrogant aristocracy. Here are princes—I have seen and known such—only distinguished by superior modesty; and the sons of husbandmen working their way up to the loftiest seats of literature and science. Here individuals of all classes respect each other's station, because they value their own. Here, as in the country at large, there is no straining at distinction, beyond the easy reach of every one—no ruinous profusions, for appearance sake—no servile estimate of consequence—no idolatry of rank. Here, thank Heaven! there are not uft-hunters, for here thereare no tufts. Every man walks the streets and paces the halls in a general equality; and the memory of *Alma Mater* in after life is not stained with thoughts of insolent pretension on the one hand, and envious enmity on the other. The preventive system is really the wise one, where the common weaknesses of human nature are at risk.

With this plan of political education in full force, the country must and will be saved, in spite of the vehement oratory of cowards who dread the torrent of improvement. There is still an instinct of feudality, as well as of a love for the fatherland, lurking in the German miud. Bnt they are widely distinct. Patriotism is the source of noble things. Veneration for power is a prostration of the mind. In proportion

* A cant phrase, compounded, it may be from the English words *poke* and *awry*; for I know not a more national or rational derivation for it; though an ordinary etymologist might find one in the verb *pauken*, and the collective termination which is not, by the bye, indigenous to Germany.

* The law against duelling cannot be *very* strictly enforced, for no less than five hundred and forty of these *paukereien* took place during the *semestre* or college course, for the year.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

as the chief of the state acts as beseems the chosen of the people he should be honoured, and praised, and loved.

" But loyalty fast held to fools doth make
Our faith mere folly.

THE BROKEN NOBLE AND HIS TARDY FORTUNE.

A nave rotto ogni vento è contrario.

While in Paris, in 1816, I went to get my lottery ticket renewed for the next drawing. Having conceived some hope that the numbers upon it might come out, provided my Spanish friend's aspiration for the term of life should be realized in my case. While waiting for the inscription, and holding the two five-franc pieces that were to pay for it, a figure of rare occurrence now—and such as we shall not see much longer—glided in, and stood next to me at the counter. It was a thin, upright, and *chevalresque* looking man of sixty or sixty-five, whose white hairs were arranged in the most exact *aile de pigeon* mode. I could almost have sworn, from the pale olive face, Roman nose, and bright eye, that he was a Provençal, or, what is better, a Gascon.* This gentleman—it was impossible to mistake him for any thing else—was dressed in a well-worn, but well-brushed suit of black, varying slighty from cut of the past century; and all he wore, including his shoes and silk stockings, was put together in a way that never can be achieved in our jacket-and-trowser times. The ruffles had been laid aside, but every movement of the hands indicated the habit of that most gentlemanly appendage, and (*mirabilê dictu!*) his nails were neither black nor bitten, from which I concluded that he had passed the term of emigration in England. A thin muslin cravat, tied as tight as possible, and showing no bow or knot, a croix de St. Louise, and a gold-headed cane, were certainly originals—perhaps all he had saved of his ancient stock. The adjustment I have described, was partly concealed by a gray garment, twice too wide for him, and which, most likely to avoid the post-revolutionary fashion, had been shaped as like a dressing gown as consisted with the sartorial licence that called it a great coat. A deputy-collectress was making out my chance, when the *buraliste* herself emerged from an inner room, and instantly asked " Monsieur le Comte" what there was for his service? He answered, (laying, as I expected, a good deal of emphasis upon the last letter of the *e*, in " Tirage," and on the first *l*, in " s'il vous plait,") that he wished to know the numbers drawn on a day indicated by the ticket he then handed over, with a courteous bend, to the comely office-keeper—who presently after screamed (as none but Parisian women *can* scream)—" Ah! Monsieur! Ah! pour le coup c'est trop beau! Vous avez donc un Quaterne, et vous ne le saviez pas?" Then, in less violent chromatics, and returning the ticket with the printed list, by which she had just collated it,—" Tenez! Regardez zy, Monsieur, ils sont ben lá tous les quatres. *Mais*, faut il avoir du bonheur pour deviner-z-aussi juste que ca!!" The count smiled at the last illogical member of the sally, but it was only for an instant, and he then calmly asked when and where he was to present the ticket for payment.

I heard a story somewhere, of a choleric man's finding a friend under the razor and suds of a new valet, who either from awkwardness or the stranger's presence, scarified his master's chin in a dozen places before one half of its beard was disposed of. The patient, after wincing a little, turned round to remonstrate, but received such a gash on the cheek in consequence, as quickly induced him to resume his full front. Upon this the visitor started from his chair, and bellowed to the unskilful domestic—" If your master chooses to put up with this, *I* will not. Draw another drop of blood from him, butcher, and I strangle you on the spot!"

My feelings were very nearly akin to those of the peppery gentleman, on observing the impassibility of a man, who bearing the impress of the *casette du Roi* in the degree of moderate subvention, —stood unmoved at the gain of several thousand pounds, but " I b t in my breath," and ventured to congratulate him as well on his success, as upon the equanimity he observed under it. Never shall I forget the impressive tone of the reply, or the sad expression of features that accompanied it! " Very thankful, sir, for your kind expressions. Yes, a few years ago this would have been beyond my wishes even, and made me happy, I believe: but now, thank God! there is no event impossible that could elate or depress me. I have gone through all—for me, all is past. Good evening, madam! Sir, I have the honour to salute you!"

There was no natural phlegm about this man, his feelings must have been acute, and the amount of their sufferings, before subsiding into the calm of despair, fearful to conjecture. Perhaps his true state was even more to be compassioned than he himself supposed, and that he was in reality only incapable of gratification through retaining a sense of past afflictions. It must require an immense pressure of misery to destroy the artificial buoyancy of a Frenchman's spirits, so that the "cessante causa, tollitur effectus" principle applies to him no longer. That which seems most strange in this instance, is that a man should speculate for gain by the most desperate, through least exciting, mode of hazard, when success of an extraordinary extent could afford him no gratification. I felt for the poor gentleman sincerely, through not without some reflections upon the perverseness of Fortune, in lavishing favour upon one insensible to it, while another, for whom I felt much more subjectively, would have received her gifts with gratitude, and sought renewals of them by unremitting offerings at the shrine of her most Pagan divinity.—*Metropolitan Magazine for April.* PUCKLER, Jun.

* To the English, the children of the Garonne are chiefly known by the reputation they have for exaggerating and boasting. These are the weeds of a very rich soil. The Gascons ought to be substantially understood as eminently talented, brave, and hospitablely

MONTHLY COMMENTARY.

(*From the New Monthly Mag. for April.*)

THE ENGLISH ABROAD.—It appears to us, peeping through the loopholes of the world, that, forward as the natural season is, the fashionable season is particularly late. To be sure, Easter has been for some time fixed as the point at which metropolitan dulness is to cease, and the gaieties of the London world are to begin. Easter is to the months what the Recorder of London is to the Aldermen—those before him have passed the chair, and are shelved; while those who follow in his train are all eligible to the brilliancy which custom assigns them.

The newspapers, who, like Mr. B., in one of Mathews's entertainments, "*know everything*," have published a sort of extract from a letter of Lord Lowther, in which his Lordship says that the principal promenades of the continental cities look more like London than any other place, so crowded are they with English nobility and gentry. This, of itself,—since English lords and ladies have not the faculty ascribed to birds by that great ornithologist, Sir Boyle Roche, of being in two places at once,—is a sufficient reason why the London promenades should be deprived of their cheering influence and agreeable society; in fact, our promenades seem proportionately crammed with foreigners, who, we rather suspect, prefer London to any other place, because it happens to be the only metropolis in Europe where there is a tolerably well-regulated police, in which street passengers are permitted to annoy their fellow creatures by smoking cigars in the public ways.

As for our nobility, an agitated country, with a foggy climate, are no great inducements to remain, where the pride of the uppermost faction appears to consist in debasing and dishonouring the class which ought to stand highest. We say, as we said before, and we will say it as long as we can say anything, that it is a mistake in the aristrocracy of a nation to stand aloof in times of critical circumstances. Those noblemen whose health requires a milder temperature than that of England are, of course, fully justified in seeking it; and others, whose pecuniary circumstances compel them to nurse their estates, (more sick than themselves,) are borne out in revelling upon maccaroni and salad, until the beeves fatten, and the corn grows again, at home; but for those whose absence is occasioned simply by a distaste for the administration, or a foreboding of evil results from its proceedings, there is no excuse. If the French *noblesse* had remained at their posts on the first indications of the revolution in that country, which ended in the murder of the King, we firmly believe the events which disgrace its annals would never have happened. If, at the first roar of the wolf, the shepherds do not fly, who is to save the flocks? Scattered and unprotected, a general panic seizes them, and they are abandoned to the tender mercies of their pseudo-friends who give them the protection so well described by Sheridan in his 'Pizarro,"—

———" Such as eagles give to lambs;
First covering, then devouring them."

We hope sincerely that the " migration" of our nobility will speedily begin, and that we shall shortly have the greater proportion of them " at home" during the coming season.

THE RECENT MURDER.—A most barbarous murder—indeed, what murder is not barbarous?—was committed early in the month near Baustead, upon the body of Mr. Richardson, a farmer, who has left a wife and several children. The criminals were described a being one tall and the other short; and the consequences have been beyond measure distressing to a vast number of persons who happened about that period to be travelling the country on foot, and who chanced to be of different heights: not less than five-and-twenty couple of men have been snapped up for examination. The real culprits, however, we believe, are now actually in custody, as they have been identified as having been engaged in several audacious robberies in the same neighbourhood.

It is lucky that this disparity of height does not endanger the liberty of judges as well as of criminals; on the contrary, that circumstance sometimes gives rise to bits of pleasantry with which the graves duties of the circuit are seasonably relieved. One of these occurred when Mr. Baron Vaughan and the new Baron of the Exchequer, Mr. Baron Williams, made their appearance at Winchester. Baron Vaughan stands more than six feet in height—Baron Williams reaches scarcely to his elbow; as they passed up the Cathedral to attend divine service, a reverend member of the Winton Chapter whispered to a barrister who shall be nameless, "These may be judges, but, most assuredly, not judges of *a size*.

THE WAR IN PORTUGAL.—We seldom speak on politics; perhaps for a strange reason—because we are, not careless as regards the welfare of the country, but because we are indifferent to the claim and pretensions, of party. When we do, therefore, touch the subject, it is rather to disabuse our readers from the deceptions practised upon their credulity by over-zealous partisans, and bring their minds to a fit state to receive what they hear with caution, and to judge after consideration.

No foreign convulsion—except, indeed, the great French Revolution—was ever of more serious importance to the political and mercantile interests of England than the struggle between the rival brothers in Portugal; and no political circumstance ever was so ill understood. Whether Don Miguel forfeited his claim to the throne which unquestionably was (by the often-quoted decree of Lamego) his, when he swore to the charter and constitution—or whether Don Pedro lost all right to the crown when he accepted the diadem of Brazil, and, by a solemn ceremony, naturalized himself in that empire, is not the question. War is actually raging between the brothers; for it is not denied by either party that the cause of Donna Maria has become but a secondary consideration. Now all we stickle for is the truth; and we have no hesitation in saying, that there is no reliance whatever to be placed in the reports—official or non-official—which reach this country; and, as a striking proof of the absolute necessity of exercising a certain degree of incredulity, even at the present moment, we need only mention that an evening newspaper, about a week or ten days since, gave its readers the details of a decisive victory gained by the Belgian auxiliaries of Don Pedro over Don Miguel's army, signed and authenticated by a Major Brownson, who, at the very moment at which the said decisive conflict took place, was living quietly in London, and was actually walking in Hyde Park when the intelligence for which he was made to vouch was communicated to him. We have frequently heard the caution given—to " Hear both sides" in the present affair; we add, " But believe neither."

MR. O'CONNELL AND BARON SMITH.—It not unfrequently happens that, in unskilful hands, the gun, by its recoil, does more mischief to the shooter than the shot-at. Never was there a stronger illustration of this probability than in the case of Mr. O'Connell and Baron Smith;—nothing, perhaps, could have turned out so exactly the contrary of what was anticipated by the *Repalers* through this whole affair. Mr. O'Connell denounced the judge upon information which has since been authoritatively and officially contradicted; and the Government, literally afraid of opposing him, supported his motion, even after having resolved to vote against it. The next division of the House annulled this decision, and, so far as a Parliamentary majority went, Baron Smith was exonerated from blame. But that is not all—the result has been the placing Baron Smith in the most enviable possible position in the country, and the calling forth of a feeling which the friends of peace and good order must rejoice to see so strongly manifested. The first to congratulate his Lordship upon the result of the decision of the House was the Lord-Lieutenant himself; since which period, besides congratulations and compliments from the Irish Bar, the attornies and solicitors, the law-club and the Corporation of Dublin, thirty counties, out of thirty-two, presented addresses to the venerable judge, expressive of their affection and confidence in his known judgement and integrity.

We can scarcely conceive anything more gratifying to man; and we must say, considering that all the *data* upon which Mr. O'Connel founded his charges against the learned Baron have been disproved, we are not a little surprised that the honourable gentleman does not produce at the bar of the House, whom he misled by his misstatements, Mr. Egan of Moate, who is stated by Mr. O'Connell to be his informant.

PAGANINI.—Paganini is in great force at Ghent, where, assisted by a Mr. and Miss Watson, and a Miss Wilson, he is giving concerts to crowds of astonished auditors. We remember, two or three years since, seeing one of our wits sitting listening to the Orpheus in one of the stalls at the Opera House, with the greatest attention; and having waited till the termination of the concert, we accosted our jocose friend, and inquired how he liked the exhibition? to which he replied, *impromptu*,

" When I heard the performanee, and thought of
my guineas"

I knew who was the *Pagan*, and who was the *ninny*.

THE O'CONNELL HARVEST.—The Irish newspapers inform us that the O'Connell harvest has been gathered in, and that it has been vastly productive; insomuch that the great O and the lesser Os may rejoice and be exceeding glad" in the enjoyment of another year's subsidies, levied though they may be upon the poorest and most wretched peasantry of civilized Europe. Those who know the condition of the Irish people can form a pretty fair estimate of the means that must have been used to collect the sum of 12,300*l*. The profitable patriotism on the one hand, and the state of starvation on the other, will form a strange picture for posterity. The big-beggarman, with his gathered gear, has been already sketched by the masterly pencil of H. B.; we recommend that it be forthwith copied with a view to its circulation from the Giant's Causeway to Cape Clear.

NOTICES OF NEW WORKS.

A Letter to the Hierarchy of the Church of England, against the Union of Small Benefices, and in the favour of the Division of Large Benefices. By the REV. EDWARD DUNCOMBE A. M., Rector of Newton-Kyme, Yorkshire. Hatchard and Son, Piccadilly.

A very proper reproof from a very proper quarter. It appears that there are two small benefices in the gift of laymen, consequently, patronage for two persons. These livings together amount to 300*l*. a year. There is a larger one adjoining the income of which averages 1,400l., in the gift of the church. There is a church commission in existence, whose office it is to recommend the better adjustment of livings. What did this commission recommend? The taking from the large benefice to make the two smaller respectable, both to the pastors and to the congregation, and thus preserving their cures? No such thing. They recommend the throwing of the two smaller benefices into one, thus depriving the lay patron of one half of his privileges, and the united population of those parishes of one resident rector. This is, with a vengeance, magnifying the church at the expense of the laity. At this time, when property of all sorts, and more especially that of the church, is threatened, examples of the invasion of it ought to be most carefully avoided. The reverend author seems to be imbued with a spirit truly apostolical and loves the church with a piety truly filial; but his reverence is not blind. He wishes to see the object of his affections, as perfect in human instructions and practice, as it is in divine origin and faith. He brings also another charge, the exaction of exorbitant fees, on the part of the secretary of the Archbishop of Canterbury—an extortionate demand of half a guinea each time, for inspecting documents that are public property. This is of a piece with the exclusion of the decently behaved public from St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey, excepting money be paid for admission. All these petty, and dirty instances of mamon-seeking must be abolished. The author's pamphlet was needed; and what was wanted has been well supplied.—*Metropolitan Magazine, for April.*

MISCELLANEA.

Capt. Salaun, of the ship Melayo, lately arrived from Sumatra, has brought with him a living tapir, a very curious animal, which had never yet been seen alive in Europe. The height of the tapir is 3½ feet, its size that of a cow. It has the head and snout of the hog. Its upper lip is elongated like the elephant's trunk, but it is much shorter. It uses this trunk to take up its food. Its legs are thick and short and resemble those of the elephant. Its fore feet have each four toes with nails. The hind feet have only three. It has the back curved, and is without a tail. Its colour from the shoulder to the haunches is white, and the rest of the body, that is the fore part, and the hinder part, black, except the ears, which are tipped with white. Its hair is very short, and its eyes small, like those of a hog, in the day it sleeps and eats little; in the night it is awake and continually eating. It is good natured. It is not carnivorous, but feeds upon the bark and sprouts of trees, plants, and especially fruit that has fallen from the trees.—*French Paper.*

ALI PACHA'S TREASURE.—A singular fatality is attached to the riches of Ali Pacha, as well as to the persons who were destined by him to enjoy them. At the period when he quarrelled with the Porte, and was expecting an attack, the issue of which might be fatal to him, he sent all his treasures to Corfu, directing that, in case of his death, they should be divided between his two sons, Mouctar and Veli, and in case of their death, among his grand-children, and finally, on failure of them, between Sir T. Maitland, and Sir F. Adam. Mouctar and Veli have both been killed, all the grand children have perished, and Sir T. Maitland is no more, leaving Sir F. Adam sole survivor. Years have passed since these treasures were conveyed to Malta, and there they still remain, deposited in the Government Palace. By a singular accident, while they were lowering the chest from the ship that brought it to Malta into a barge moored alongside, the ropes broke, and it fell into the sea, but the Maltese divers, after great difficulties, succeeded in recovering and bringing it to land.—*Temps.*

PAGANINI'S NEW WONDER.—A new instrument has recently been invented by Paganini, with which we hear he intends to surprise his patron at the Hanover-square rooms and Adelphi theatre this season. It appears that he has long thought that, with an instrument of this nature, he could produce tones bearing a greater resemblance to the human voice than any other music could be capable of effecting. He has named it the Paganini contra-viola, which as its name implies, is to the viola what the double bass is to the violoncello. Its effects will shortly be exhibited in London for the first time.

AMERICAN MARVELS.—" She be a pretty craft, that little thing of yours," observed old Tom; " how long may she take to make the run?"—How long? I expect in just no time; and she'd go as fast again, only she won't wait for the breeza to come up with her.',—" Why don't you heave-to for it?', said young Tom—"—Lose too much time. I guess. I have been chased by an easterly wind all the way from your Land's End to our Narrows, and it never could overhaul me."—" And I presume the porpusses give it up in despair, dont they?" replied old Tom, with a leer; " and yet I've seen the creatures playing before the bows of an English frigate at her speed, and laughing at her."—" They never play their tricks with me, old snapper; if they do, I cuts them in halves, and a-starn they go, head part floating on one side, and tail part on the other."—" But don't they join together again when they meet in your wake?" inquired Tom—" Should'nt wonder," replied the American captain.—" Pray, captain, what may be that vessel they talk so much about at New York?" Old Tom referred to the first steam vessel, whose qualities at that time had been tried, and an exaggerated report of which had been copied from the American papers. " That ship, or whatever she may be, that sails without masts, yards or canvass it's quite above my comprehension."—Old country heads can't take it in. I'll tell you what—she goes slick through the warter, a-head or a-starn, broadside on, or up or down, or any way; and all you have to do is to poke the fire and warm your fingers; and the more you poke, the faster she goes, 'gainst wind and -ide."—" Well, I must see that, to believe it, though," replied old Tom.—" No fear of a capsize, I calculate. My little craft did upset with me one night, in a pretty considerable heavy *gale*; but she's *smart*, and came up again on the other side in a moment, all right as before. Never should have known anything about it, if the man at the wheel had not found his jacket wet, and the men below had a round turn in all the clues of their hammocks."—" After that round turn, you may belay," cried Tom, laughing.—" Yes, but don't let's have a stopper ever all, Tom," replied his father. " I consider all this excessively *diverting*. Pray, captain, does every thing else go fast in the new country?"—Everything with as *clean slick*, I guess."—" What sort of horses have you in America?" inquired I.—" Our Kentucky horses, I've a notion, would surprise you. They're almighty goers, at a trot, beat a N. W. *gal* of wind. I once took an Englishman with me in a gig up Alibama through?' 'And stranger,' says I, 'I calculate it's nothing but the milestones, we are passing so *slick*.' But I once had a horse, who, I expect, was a deal quicker than that. I once seed a flash of lightning chace him for half an hour round the clearance, and I guess it couldn't catch him," *Metropolitan Magazine.*

BOMBAY.—Printed and published for the PROPRIETOR by SORABJEE DORABJEE, at the Courier Press, No. 9 Church lane, were all communications addressed to the EDITOR, are received.